

The background of the cover is a photograph of a desert landscape. In the center, a massive, light-colored rock formation rises vertically, featuring a natural rock arch. The rock has a textured, layered appearance. In the foreground, several people are standing on a rocky, uneven ground, looking up at the formation. The sky is a clear, pale blue.

RM
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Desert

Magazine of the
SOUTHWEST

APRIL, 1962

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UTAH**



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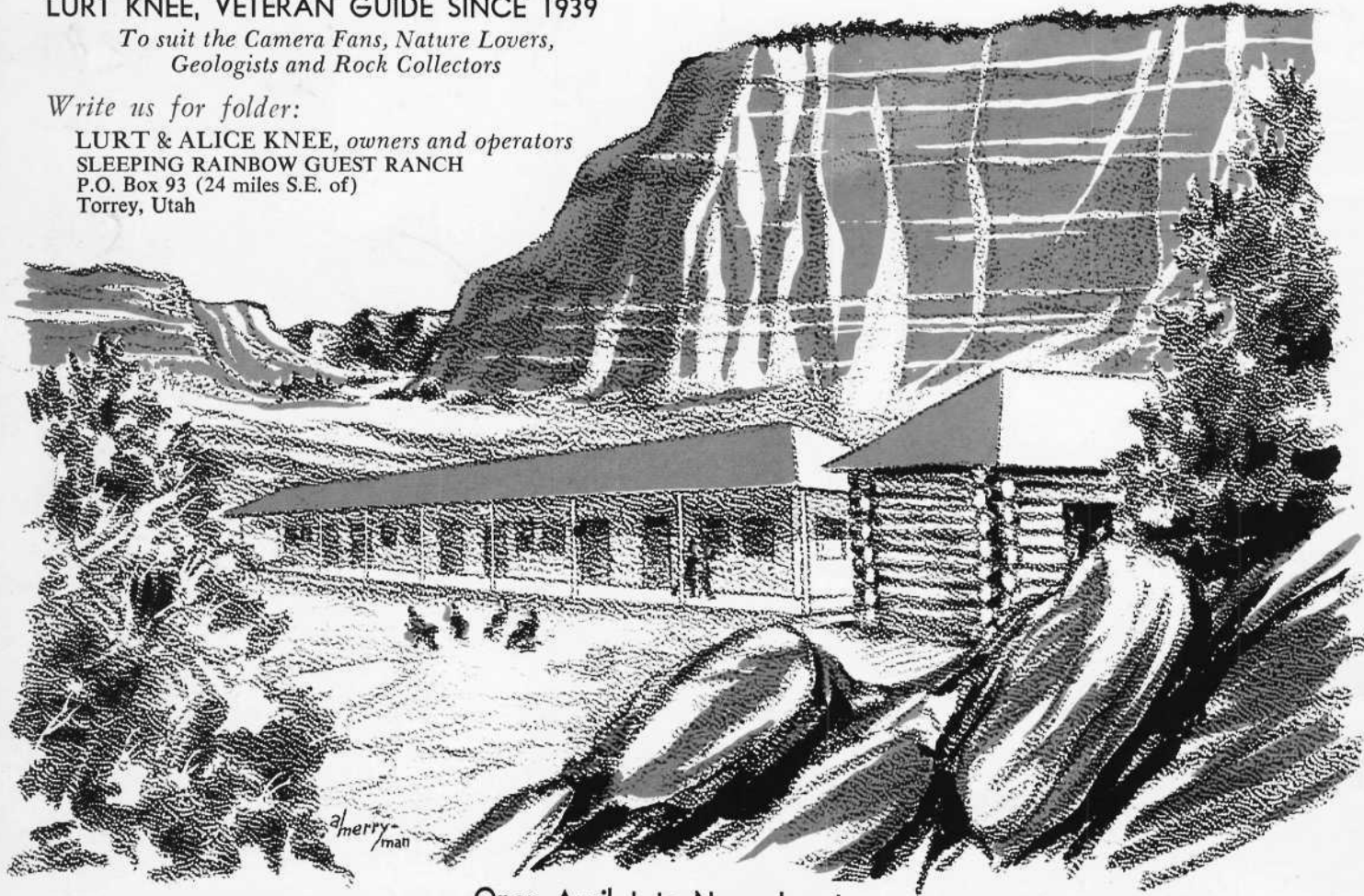
LURT KNEE, VETERAN GUIDE SINCE 1939

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This Month's Cover—

Druid Arch is one of the amazing formations cut from sandstone in the Needles Area of southeastern Utah. Massive pillars and "headpiece" suggest religious construction of the early Druids, hence the name. Druid Arch and the Needles are within the boundaries of the proposed — and controversial — Canyonlands National Park, discussed in this issue on pages 18-21. The cover photograph is by Josef Muench.



Volume 25

Number 4

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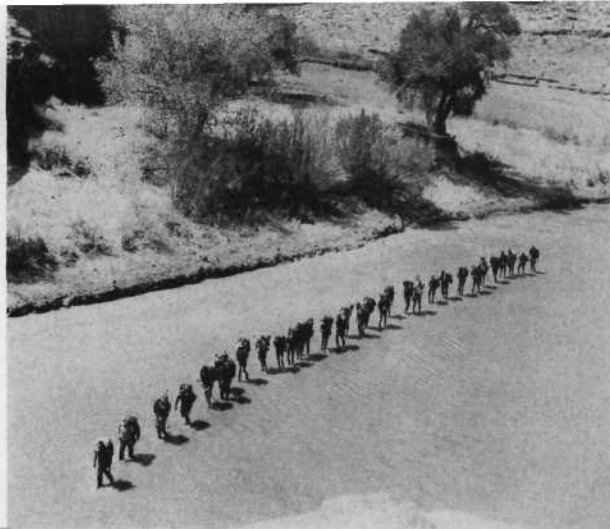
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Each spring, summer and autumn, more and more Americans are experiencing first hand the beauty, solitude and adventure of southern Utah. There is a staggering amount of country to see by foot travel (top photo shows Explorer Scouts hiking down the Escalante River), by boat (middle picture was taken on the San Juan River), and by four-wheel-drive (lower photo was made on the Navajo Reservation south of Bluff).



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desert detours

by Oren Arnold

"Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place, and rest a while." Mark 6:31

I have to get a firm grip on my adjectives before I speak of Southern Utah. As a seasoned transcontinentalist I am likely to exude so much enthusiasm and drip so many superlatives that my listeners will walk off laughing. Let me begin with just one simple Truth—here God left His artist's palette. Here He seems to have mixed his paints for beautifying the rest of our world. This is *color* country beyond any other region in America.

A photographer for Trans-World Airlines took a color shot near Kanab for one of those glorious TWA calendars—you've seen them? It was breathtaking with greens and purples, turquoise and silver, crimson and gold; completely accurate. But the boss in New York rejected it, saying—"Too gaudy; nobody would believe it."

"You can ride or walk a hundred miles in Southern Utah," a governor of that state once said, in highest possible tribute, "and not see a single discarded beer can."

Any desert is a beauty. Southern Utah's is a glory. Of all the areas in the world, this one was chosen by Nature to set

up a petrified rainbow. And don't smirk! It's positively there, graceful, radiant, and so big that if it were in Washington it could span the capitol dome. And you know what someone did? He spent \$1000 to come out from the East, climb up on that thing and be the first (and only) man in history to knock a golf ball off its arch. May his name be forever forgotten.

The movie moguls of Hollywood filmed a color "Epic of South Texas" in Monument Valley, Utah, showing high red mountains, arches, cliffs, canyons and such. South Texas (my boyhood homeland) is completely flat. "That's quite all right," said Texas Governor Alan Shivers at the time. "We have been thinking of annexing New Mexico, Arizona and Utah anyway. We must do *something* to keep ahead of Alaska."

Best thing about Southern Utah? No smust, no smog.

Not that *everything* is perfect up there — heavens no! Contrary to all you may have heard, young man, you positively can *not* legally marry all the pretty wives you want in Utah.

My old friend, the late David King Udall, a distinguished Mormon, once told me that he encountered a gang of savage Indians in Southern Utah. They had tomahawks to kill him. He stood bareheaded on a little mound, rolled up his sleeves, and dared them with bare fists. "Who'll help you?" the suspicious redskin chief asked.

"God will," Mr. Udall answered promptly.

And you know something? God did! That chief was just smart enough to tell his warriors, "He is a brave man. We will make him a White Brother, so that he can never fight us." Dave never did. Instead of fighting them, he converted them.

It used to get so windy around Hurricane, Utah, that the farmers all fed buckshot to their turkeys to keep them from being blown away.

"Traded my saxophone for a cow," drawled an old whang-hide cowboy near Blanding, Utah. "Makes about the same noise, and gives milk besides."

My friend Vic Reynolds flies the mail to isolated villages in Southeast Utah. Swoops low, buzzes houses in signal, lifts and lands on an open road where one of the fellows meets him in a car. One day Vic thought to make a simple jibe, so he asked the villager, "Well, how're you and Krushchev getting along?" The man gave enviable answer for all who live on the desert: "Who's he?"

For the first 10 years of my life I believed in fairies. Then I went through a regrettable era of sophistication and lost them. But when I first came onto Bryce Canyon National Park my faith and happiness were restored. I knew what Brigham Young meant when he said of Utah: "This is the place." He meant that Bryce is the place where fairies dwell. Such unearthly beauty on earth would be pointless for any creatures not given to good will and good deeds.

If you can travel with imagination (and you might as well stay home if you can't) you can see dinosaurs in Southern Utah. Their tracks are there, preserved in stone, three feet across. One more reason for calling this a desert *wonderland*.

Despite the wi-i-i-ide open spaces and the sparse traffic, drive carefully in Utah and do not insist on having your rites.

"We have to love our neighbors up here," alleges Sebe Smith of Hite, Utah. "There ain't nobody else."

Indians are stolid stoics? I doubt it. I have studied Navajos near the Utah-Arizona line who had never seen a paleface until I came along. I think they are philosophers. Surely they have learned one priceless thing that eludes most of us—adaptability; they do more, with less than any other race of man I've ever heard of. I think their "mysticism" is actually a long-range, far-reaching inner Peace, which simply rules out the urge for a lot of yak-yak conversation and posing, and I strongly suspect they get this from the so-called desert. For this, if nothing else, I envy them.

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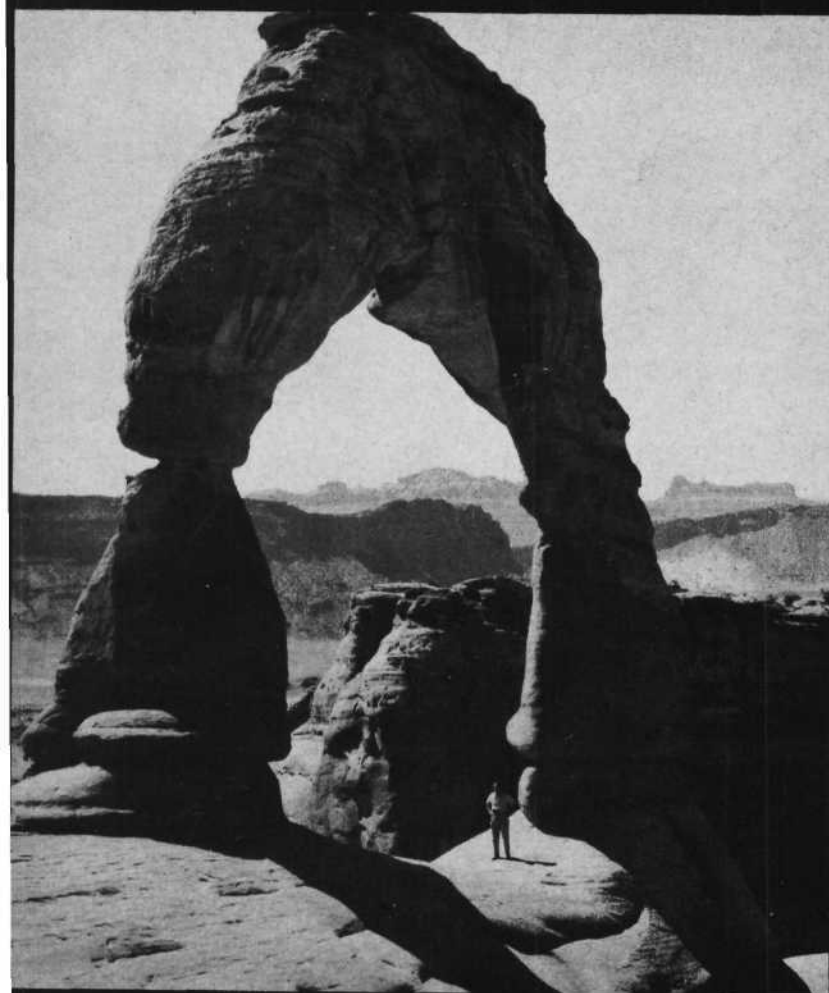
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CHAPTER I — ARCHEOZOIC

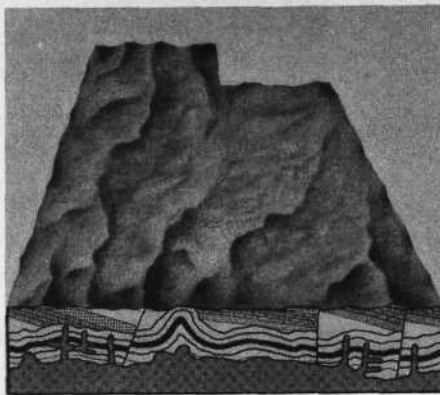
Over a Billion Years Ago



THE BEGINNING. The "basement rocks" undergo great alteration, intense folding, and are then eroded to their roots. Best exposure of these rocks found today in Grand Canyon and north of Castle Cliff on Highway 91.

CHAPTER II — PROTEROZOIC

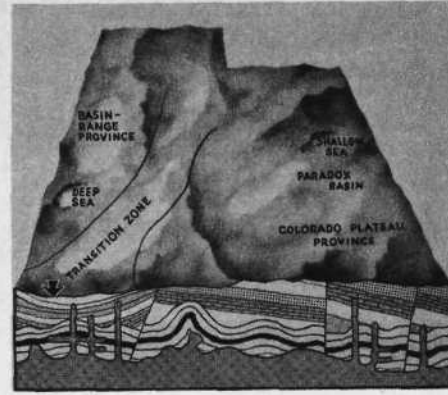
One Billion Years Ago



A LAND ON EDGE. The land sinks and sediments accumulate. Then block-faulted mountains rise, and once again the highlands are eroded away. Sedimentary rocks of this chapter found in Grand Canyon and in House Range in Millard County.

CHAPTER III — PALEOZOIC

350 Million Years Ago



THE CRUST BENDS DOWNWARD, the waters come. Southern Utah is divided into two provinces by structural differences. The sea makes several invasions of the land. In the Colorado Plateau Province, the Paradox Basin slowly downwarps to receive salt, gypsum, shales and oil-forming organisms.

BIOGRAPHY of a FANTASTIC LANDSCAPE

By **ARTHUR F. BRUHN**, president
Dixie College, St. George, Utah

ARTWORK by **AL MERRYMAN**

NATURE IS MORE easily read here than elsewhere. She seems at times amid these solitudes to have lifted from her countenance the veil of mystery which she habitually wears in the haunts of men. The land is stripped of its normal clothing. Its cliffs and canyons have dissected and laid open its framework and 'he who runs may read' if his eyes have been duly opened. — C. E. Dutton, 1880

Dutton was a professional geologist, one of the best. He saw in Utah's southland the earth's biography. Remarkably complete, it of-

fers simplicity for the novices. Beginning with Dutton and his contemporaries, the region has been well studied, the tempo accelerated recently by uranium prospecting and oil exploration.

My "eye opener" was chance contact with one of the professional journals. Born and raised in a geological wonderland which I had looked at but had never really seen, I read that first book avidly, delighted with the new understanding it gave me of the surrounding landscape. The following summer, as a fledgling seasonal ranger at Zion National Park, I was surrounded by a matchless outdoor laboratory. The greatest lessons came soon after in Grand Canyon where the Colorado River has cut through the face of the earth and lain it bare.

I found the "basement Rocks" of Southern Utah exposed alongside the rampaging torrent of Bright Angel Creek deep within the Canyon. These billion-year-old rocks of the first of five chapters of the earth's biography give clear evidence that the land had suffered severe convulsions. The strata is tightly compressed into folds — folds that have been chaotically shattered and separated by shafts of pink granite. Similar Chapter I strata is visible alongside Highway 91 in southwest Utah.

From Bright Angel Creek I worked my way upward in time and space. Except for one layer of once-molten (igneous) rock, the strata of Chapter II rock has been deposited in a horizontal position atop the eroded foun-

dation of the earlier mountain range. I photographed limestone, sandstones, shales and hard purple quartzite—but they were no longer level. Some mysterious force had broken the earth's crust locally into giant blocks and tilted them at varied angles. These upthrust portions were immediately vulnerable to relentless erosive forces and subsequently worn away. With their crest gone, the roots of the ancient block-faulted mountains earned the descriptive title: "The Wedge Series."

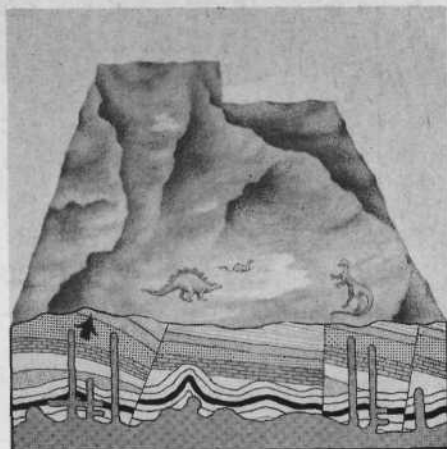
Uplift and erosion: two forces battling for mastery of the landscape. Once any section of the earth is higher than its neighbor, the weathering agents of the atmosphere break it down into smaller pieces. These, in turn, are moved by water, wind or ice to lower areas in response to the pull of gravity. Bright Angel Creek, in flood beside me, was a noisy example of this action.

The overlying sediments above the Chapter II wedge series are sensibly horizontal. The Chapter III basal bed is sandstone overlain by shale, which changes imperceptibly into an upper layer of limestone. In addition to providing unmistakable evidence that a sea had once encroached upon Southern Utah, the level rocks of Chapter III contain identifiable fossils.

The first of these seas did not cover all of southern Utah, but extended eastward to a shoreline roughly paralleling Highway 91 from the Arizona border north. Although later Chapter III seas were more wide-

CHAPTER IV — MESOZOIC

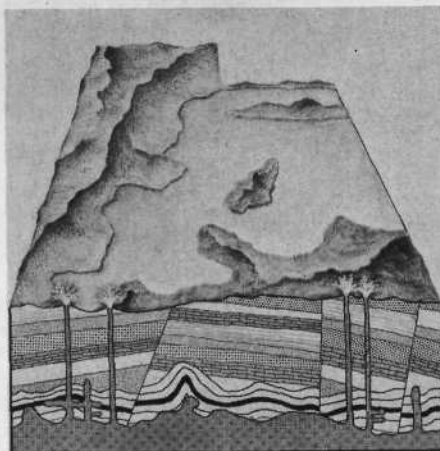
140 Million Years Ago



THE LAND BUILDS UP. Streams and winds carry continental sediments—muds, silts, sands and gravels—into the region. Only brief invasions by the sea. The land receives its familiar and colorful layers of sandstones: moenkopi, chinle, navajo, carmel, etc. Basin-Range Province is upthrust. This is the age of reptiles.

CHAPTER V A — CENOZOIC (TERTIARY)

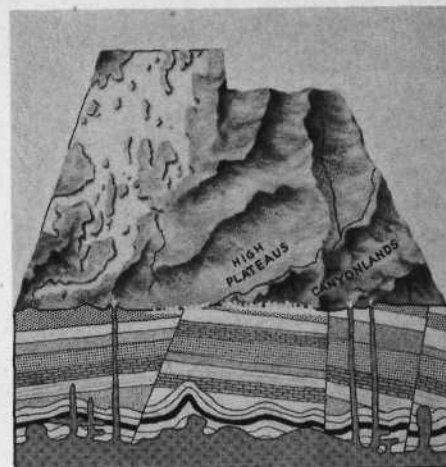
60 Million Years Ago



CRUSTAL UNREST. A fresh-water lake covers much of the Colorado Plateau area. There is great crustal unrest—vulcanism and general uplift. The Colorado River system develops. The Rocky Mountains to the east, and the Uinta and Wasatch ranges to the north are created. Large reptiles disappear. Age of mammals begins.

CHAPTER V B — CENOZOIC (QUATERNARY)

1 Million Years Ago



ICE AGE. Giant Lake Bonneville takes over the Basin-Range Province (present Salt Lake is a remnant). In the Colorado Plateau Province, vulcanism continues and streams cut canyons deeper.

spread, this original shoreline was the first of several which reached into a zone of transition that eventually divided southern Utah into two topographic regions. On the Nevada side emerged the Basin-Range Province; on the Colorado side the Plateau Province.

From now on the Zone of Transition would serve as a fulcrum alongside which the adjacent land would play a teeter-totter on several occasions. At first the western area went down and during the various periods of Chapter III the seas within it were generally deeper, more persistent, and received thicker sediments. While generally lacking in appeal to the color photographer, the Basin-Range Province beckons the professional geologist and those with an interest in paleontology. All periods of the third chapter are present, some profusely rich in fossils.

With one fortunate exception, the Colorado Plateau Province east of the transition zone was not seriously downwarped and remained for the most part a shelf area. The seas here were generally shallower and less frequent. However, during the Pennsylvanian period, when raw ingredients for rich beds of coal and oil were accumulating in the eastern part of the North American continent, the Paradox Basin was downwarped and received beds of salt, gypsum, as well as the remains of organisms which ultimately became commercial quantities of oil.

After the Paradox Basin was filled and the sea had retreated, colorful

continental sediments were laid above them by streams. Over the long pull, these scenic formations may be of greater economic value to the residents of southeastern Utah than the presently much-treasured Paradox oil (for a story on the proposed Canyonlands National Park, see page 18). It is from these later strata that the forces of erosion carved the spires and monoliths of Monument Valley and the bridges of Natural Bridges National Monument.

The strata of the fourth and fifth chapters are the "hills of home." Having lived with them in all seasons and having seen them in a myriad of moods, their grip on me is much more than academic. The first two periods of Chapter IV have much in common. Although each experienced a brief marine inundation, for the most part the basins were land-locked and largely filled with continental sediments — muds, silts, sands, and gravels carried in by streams, or wind deposits as thick as 2800 feet.

Each formation has its own special story to tell, and while space precludes a description of them all, I should mention the intriguing Shinarump conglomerate, a widespread layer of stream gravels and sands, where Charles Steen found his rich uranium lode. Uranium, together with the more recent discoveries of oil, has revolutionized the way of life in southeast Utah. The multicolored clays of the Chinle formation immediately above the Shinarump is a photographic jewel.

Even before our contemporaries

began to brace Glen Canyon Dam against the colorful wind-blown walls of Navajo sandstone, others had carved their historic landmarks in this strata. Several miles upstream from the dam, members of the first party of white explorers, led by Fathers Escalante and Dominguez, cut steps in the sandstone that their horses might reach the river by way of Padre Creek. A short distance above the Colorado River's junction with the San Juan, an eroded fracture in the Navajo Sandstone at Hole-in-the-Rock gave the San Juan pioneers opportunity to build an incredibly steep wagon road to the water's edge. Most of the remote natural bridges in the Escalante River drainage are cut from the Navajo formation, as is incomparable Rainbow Bridge. In Zion Canyon it forms the bulk of the Great White Throne.

Despite the mysteries that surround the phenomena of earth movement, it is generally recognized that areas that sink are likely to come back up again. Following the advance and retreat of an arm of a sea through central Utah from north to south during the second (Jurassic) period of Chapter IV, there was folding of parts of the Great Basin with resulting highlands. Areas that had been down throughout most of Chapter III were now up and streams from the mountains carried their loads of sediment into the downwarped Colorado Plateau Province to the east, and deposited them over much of the area as the colorful Morrison Forma-

continued on page 34



Wilton Hoy Photo

Fourth 1962 Invitation

- To boat Gentle GLEN CANYON of the Colorado River in Utah.
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*Over the corral fence
goes Dixie Elizabeth Pugh.
This 10-year-old Kanab
cowgirl does her share of the
work at branding time.*



Southern Utah Is the Story of People



Hanksville's "Flying Bishop"

war when he trained as an aviation machinist. After he acquired his store in 1954, he bought his first plane. "I learned to fly because I need a plane in my business," he explains.

For years Hanksville—one of Utah's most isolated towns—has been a wide spot in a country road. Nearest medical aid is 120 miles distant.

After Bill Wells bought his plane, it was only natural for his neighbors to turn to him in time of emergency. A devout Mormon, this deeply religious man responded to the call. In six years he has made more mercy flights than most pilots make in a lifetime. He has airlifted automobile accident victims, flown out wounded hunters, taken part in air-search-and-rescue missions, and on two occasions raced the stork. (Wells won both times).

Because Wells has put his love for flying to a humanitarian purpose, and because he was the local bishop of Hanksville for many years, he has become something of a celebrity in south-central Utah where he is known as the "Flying Bishop."

For Wells, the emergency flight has become routine. He has had to land his small single-engine craft on cramped desert airstrips that would test the skill of even the most expert bush

BILL WELLS IS A tall soft-spoken country storekeeper from Hanksville. When he isn't behind the counter of his store, or working at a job with the state highway department, he is usually flying his airplane. Flying, in fact, is Bill's first love, and something he does with the same quiet efficiency used in managing his general mercantile.

Wells came to Hanksville in 1935 as a cattleman and rancher. He became interested in flying during the

pilot. He has groped his way through blinding storms, and on one occasion landed with an accident victim on a highway after snow drifts blocked the airport runway.

The one search-and-rescue Wells remembers best was that of a uranium prospector who walked 100 miles after his boat capsized in rapids of the Colorado River.

Wells, the first pilot to spot the man, dropped sandwiches, oranges and candy bars. The prospector later told his rescuer that the sandwiches were the best he had ever eaten—but having lost his false teeth in the river, he had been unable to enjoy the candy.

THE ALARM CLOCK jangled at 4 a.m.

"If you're going with us you'd better get dressed," a voice called out in the semi-darkness.

Ten-year-old Dixie Elizabeth Pugh rubbed her eyes, tugged at her jeans, and pulled her shirt over her head.

It was branding time, and the family was going to the ranch at Johnson Canyon, 18 miles east of the Pugh home in Kanab. Not only would Dixie get to ride her horses "Patty" and "Old Smokey," dad had promised her a calf of her very own!

Branding cows may be man's work, but a 10-year-old girl, "going on 11," can find plenty to do to help. She can herd the calves into the branding chute; brush the sticky black tar on the de-horned animals; or run for water when the menfolk get thirsty.

This year the Pughs used a branding chute, a device that literally locks the cow in place, although some of the smaller calves had to be roped and tied in the Old West manner.

Dixie has been riding since she was three. She and "Patty" put on their best show while helping to round-up the calves.

The final test for any cowman—or cowgirl—is how well he or she can hold the calf for branding. Too tight a rope might injure the calf; too loose a line and the calf can struggle free. Dixie, with a long ranching tradition behind her, did fine.

continued

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People

(continued)



Gene Fouchee



Rusty Mussleman



Kenny Ross

"TROUBLE WITH most Utah maps," Gene Fouchee was saying in his engaging Deep South drawl, "is that they don't show enough of Arizona." Gene, who is a motel operator in Bluff, Utah, was explaining the need for a road south across the San Juan River to join Navajo Reservation roads in Arizona pushing north.

"From Highway 66 in north Arizona you can drive on blacktop to Canyon DeChelly National Monument. And you know how many miles it is from DeChelly to Bluff? Less than 90," he said, answering his own question.

A Georgia boy whose father brought him to the redrock country of southern Utah every vacation opportunity that presented itself, Gene worked as an exploration geologist before settling in the motel business.

The north-south road idea is not a half-baked "what this town needs" proposal, but a seriously thought-out recommendation that Fouchee has carried to county and state road commissions, and to the governor as well. It is his contention that Utah is not paying enough heed to the tremendous improvements—particularly roads—underway in neighboring states to lure the tourist.

But, the refreshing part—the so typically and wonderfully southern Utah part—of Gene's road plan is that if the state or county hesitate or fail to give Bluff a direct link with Canyon DeChelly, then there is an alternate plan: "build the bridge

across the San Juan ourselves, and blade the road up the canyon."

"Ourselves" consist of a dozen or so businessmen in Bluff, among whom are two men well known to regular out-of-state visitors to these parts.

Rusty Mussleman operates Bluff's Cow Canyon Trading Post. His father, Ross Mussleman, pioneered the tourist business in this whole half of the state with a dude ranch near Moab, where today the senior Mussleman operates a gem shop and in the summer presents color slide shows to visitors.

Rusty, who was the official census taker in this area, knows everyone and everything worth seeing in the San Juan country. He has covered practically every square foot of it on horseback.

Another would-be road builder is Kenny Ross, Ph.D. in archeology, ex-naturalist for the Park Service, and since 1932 a riverrunner on the San Juan and Colorado. At present, Kenny is concentrating on one-day trips along 33 miles of the San Juan from Bluff to Mexican Hat.

Kenny's specialty is the prehistory of the San Juan country; Gene is a specialist in the area's geology; and Rusty knows all about the region's immediate past and present. All three know the answer for an improved tourist business: publicity; greater access (like a road from Bluff south to Highway 66 via Canyon DeChelly).

(For an earlier Bluff effort for better roads, see page 22.)



JEEP TOURS HORSEBACK TRIPS

Visit San Juan County in the Four Corners area of Utah, site of America's most rugged and fantastic scenic views, ancient cliff dwellings, Monument Valley, Salt Creek, the old Mormon Trail through the Hole-in-the-Rock, The Needles, Natural Bridges, Goosenecks of the San Juan River, Muley Point, and Hovenweep National Monument. Horseback trips into areas that are inaccessible by jeep.

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A Regional Family-Car Guide To Southern Utah

ROADS . . . CAMPING PLACES . . . SCENIC ATTRACTIONS . . .
POINTS OF INTEREST . . . LOCAL CELEBRATIONS

As with all unpaved roads in the Southwest, it is impossible to predict conditions on any given day. Following a storm, a bladed, graded and graveled road (such as State 95 from Blanding to Hanksville) may be in worse shape than an ungraded desert sideroad. All of the unpaved roads mentioned in this guide—with the exception of the inner Needles area and Upheaval Dome—can be traversed in a sedan in dry weather. But

local inquiry is always recommended for safe and sane back-country travel.

Southern Utah is marvelous country and well worth seeing.

DESERT acknowledges with thanks the help of Ward Roylance of the Utah State Tourist and Publicity Council for his assistance in the preparation of this unique family-car guide.

DIXIE - ZION - CEDAR

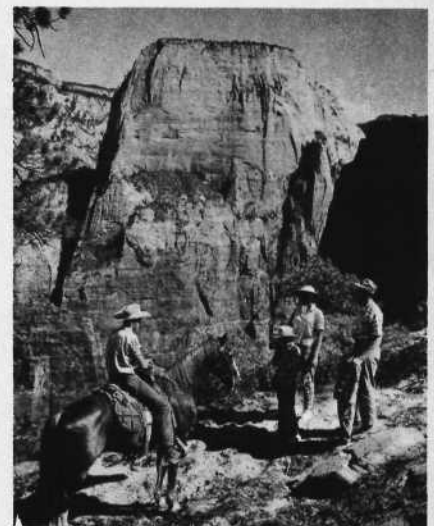
THE AREA:

This is the first look most east-bound motorists have of Utah. Dominating the local attractions is Zion Canyon National Park, sculptured by the tiny but relentless Virgin River.

Here is a region of great contrasts. In the St. George—Cedar City—Parowan—Beaver environs are high mountains, volcanic cinder cones, lava flows, buttes, mesas, dunes and colorful canyons. The spectacular Hurricane Fault cracked the earth's crust along a 200-mile line, and the facing sections are separated by 12,000 vertical feet.

The northern part of this area is typically Great Basin—vast desert valleys and rugged isolated mountain ranges.

Dixie-Zion-Cedar has the best all-year climate of the five Southern Utah regions delineated on these pages. Highway 91, the main Las Vegas-Salt Lake City route, passes through the heart of this



A youngster "shoots" a cowboy in Zion National Park. Great White Throne in background.

region. The principal towns along the way have complete facilities.

MAIN TARGETS:

St. George. Many old buildings of
continued

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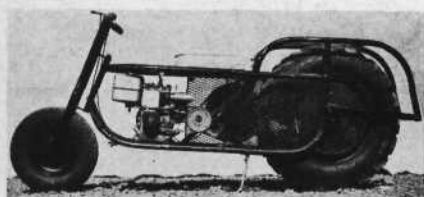
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Travel Guide — continued



Jacob Hamblin Home in Santa Clara.

historic interest: LDS Temple and Tabernacle. Brigham Young's winter home; museum.

Dixie State Park—Pine Valley Drive—Snow Canyon Scenic Drive. A loop trip that takes you to volcanic cones in Diamond (Dameron) Valley, Veyo Hot Springs, old Pine Valley village (with its rustic chapel built by Ebenezer Bryce), Pine Valley Lake and campground, and Mountain Meadows Massacre site. From Pine Valley, the pavement connects with a graded road continuing north to Pinto, old Irontown ruins, Iron Mountain mines, and State Highway 56, which leads back to the main highway at Cedar City.

Zion National Park. Main Zion Canyon scenic drive, several spectacular hiking and riding trails, new visitor center and museum. Lodge, cabins; swimming, guided tours. South Entrance has 122 campsites; Grotto has 54 (30-day use limit).

Kolob Drive north of Virgin to Cedar City. This route passes through grand cliff and forest country, with vast panoramic views over Zion and Virgin River Valley. The road is graded and suitable for sedan travel, but somewhat dusty.

Parowan. Quaint pioneer buildings; town is known as the "Mother of the South"—south Utah, that is. West over a graded road to Hieroglyph Gap where you can examine Indian rock writings. Leading due south from Parowan is an improved road into Cedar Breaks National Monument.

State Highway 14 east of Cedar City. This drive is one of the most popular in the state. It provides access to impressive Coal Creek Canyon, Zion Overlook, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Brianhead Peak (panoramic views), blue Navajo Lake, Duck Creek, delightful forest country, and sideroads to Strawberry Point, Cascade Falls, Mammoth Cave and Panguitch Lake. State 14 is paved, sideroads are graded (dusty and a little rough in places). Cedar Breaks concessionaire operates lodge, snack bar, dining room; cabins. Free picnic area; 18 campsites (30-day use limit).

Cove Fort. On Highway 91; built in 1867, this old Mormon stockade was recently restored. Picnic area adjacent. Admission charged.

FOREST SERVICE CAMPGROUNDS:

Unless specified to the contrary, these recreation sites have camping and picnicking facilities; fishing; two-week use limit.

Pine Valley (north of St. George);



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7000 feet elevation; May-October; 60 family camping units; lake and stream.

Vermilion (south of Parowan); 6600 feet; May-October 15; no time limit; 35 units; lake.

Panguitch Lake (east of Cedar City); 8400 feet; June-October; boat launching; 58 units; lake, stream.

Cedar Canyon (on State Highway 14 east of Cedar City); 8000 feet; June-September; no time limit; 20 units; no fishing.

Navajo Lake (south of State Highway 14); 9000 feet; June-September; 41 units; boat launching; swimming in lake.

Spruces (near Navajo Lake); 9000 feet; June-September; boat launching; 33 units; swimming.

Duck Creek (State Highway 14); 8500 feet; June-September; 101 units; stream.

Kents Lake (east of Beaver on State Highway 153); 7900 feet; May-October; boat launching; 42 units; swimming.

City Creek (east of Kents Lake); May-October; 16 units; stream.

SUMMER EVENTS:

July 1-15 — Cedar City's First Utah Shakespearean Festival.

July 4 and 24 — Cedar City Rodeo (night).

July 24—Navajo Lake Boat Races.

August 16-18—Washington County Fair at Hurricane.

August 31 to Sept. 3—Iron County Fair at Parowan.

September (first week) — Cedar City's Annual Stock Show.

HIGH PLATEAU - SLEEPING RAINBOW



Cook Lake, Boulder Mountain. Forest of Engelmann Spruce clothes the slopes of this highland recreation area. The lakes are stocked with fingerling and legal-size trout.

THE AREA:

The primeval beauty of Utah's heartland is only now being "discovered" by the American public. This vast region is of great scenic and geologic interest; there is little here that is man-made. Here you will find the forces of erosion and uplift in unsurpassed display; a

land of magnificent cliff escarpments—Capitol Reef, Circle Cliffs, San Rafael Swell. And this is a land of high country—the Henry Mountains (see page 24), Aquarius Plateau.

Along the west flank of this area is the narrow valley of the Sevier River and U.S. Highway 89; the east boundary is the deep gorge of the Colorado River. Between the two is a colorful wilderness the recreational potential of which staggers the imagination.

MAIN TARGETS:

Sevier River Valley. U.S. Highway 89 (Flagstaff to Salt Lake City) follows this north-south valley past quaint Mormon villages, rustic ranches, farms, sheep and cattle ranches, and the Big Rock Candy Mountain (see page 25)—overlooked by massive forested plateaus. The highway cuts through Panguitch and Marysvale canyons, and the San-

continued

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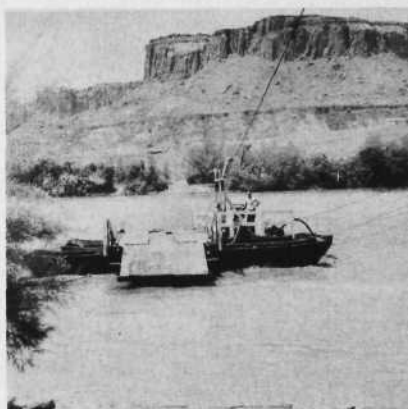
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Travel Guide — continued



State Highway 95 crosses the Colorado River by means of the Hite Ferry.

pete Valley on the north. Richfield (pop. 4500) is the principal town in this region, and offers complete facilities.

State Highway 22-62. This good graveled road follows the east fork of the Sevier to connect Bryce Canyon National Park on the south and paved State Highway 24 on the north, paralleling west Utah's two principal U.S. highways (91 and 89). The road is well traveled, but may be dusty.

Capitol Reef National Monument. From Richfield, State Highway 24 travels east and south 72 miles to the monument. Principal geologic spectacle is a huge shale and sandstone cliff (reef) whose coloring is more varied than either Zion or Bryce. Another scenic approach to Capitol Reef is from Escalante and Boulder over Boulder Mountain (State 117)—a graded road that passes through both red-rock and forest country. The monument has a lodge, and there are ranches in the area offering ranch-style meals, cabins, wilderness tours. Eleven campsites near monument headquarters.

Hanksville. East from Capitol Reef on State Highway 24 is the tiny hamlet of Hanksville (pop. less than 100). Paved Highway 24 bends north to Greenriver (the town) on transcontinental U.S. Highway 50. Along the way, eight miles from the blacktop, is the new Goblin Valley State Park (weirdly shaped and precariously balanced formations). Hanksville is isolated; carry full supplies.

Thousand Lake Mountain. From Loa State Highway 72 climbs over the mountain, affording (with short side-drives) grand views of the Fish Lake Plateau country, San Rafael Swell, Fremont and Green River deserts, Capitol Reef and Henry Mountains. Unpaved most of its length, but graded and maintained. Some steep grades, curves.

The Road to Hite. State Highway 95, unpaved but graded and maintained, crosses the Burr Desert east of the Henrys, winds down cliff-walled North Wash to the Colorado River, parallels the river for a few miles to Hite, where a vehicle ferry operates during the daylight hours. Across the Colorado, State Highway 95 joins State Highway 47 (Flagstaff to Monticello via Monument



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Valley). The Hite road is passable to
sedan at moderate speeds, but may be
dusty and rough in places. Carry drink-
ing water, spare tire; fill gas tank at
Hanksville (although gas usually ob-
tainable in Hite). The ferry toll charge
is \$5 per car.

FOREST SERVICE CAMPGROUNDS:

Unless specified to the contrary, these
recreation sites have camping and pic-
nicking facilities; fishing; two-week use
limit; May through October season.

Oak Creek (Highway 117 south of
Torrey); 8800 feet; 3 units June-Oct.
15; no time limit; lake and stream.

Adelaide (six miles southeast of Kan-
osh); 5500 feet; 34 units; stream.

Gooseberry (south of Salina in Fish-
lake National Forest); 7800 feet; 20
units; stream.

Bowery (on Fish Lake Reservoir);
8800 feet; boat launching; 76 units;
swimming. Also on Fish Lake are
Mackinaw Park (57 units, trailer park-
ing) and Twin Creek Camp (51 units,
resort with boats adjacent).

Elkhorn (20 miles northeast of Loa);
9300 feet; 14 units; June-October; lake
and stream.

BRYCE CANYON GLEN CANYON



The Fairyland of Bryce National Park.

THE AREA:

South-central Utah is the "land
of rainbow cliffs and canyons —
gentle plateaus and vast rolling
plains." Rivers—the Colorado, Es-
calante and Paria—cut deep chan-
nels through the landscape.

Bryce Canyon National Park, a
masterpiece of color and intricate
erosion, is the main tourist target.
The more adventurous seek out
the painted ramparts of the Shina-
rump, Vermilion, White and Pink
cliffs. More than 70 motion pic-
tures have been filmed in this re-
gion.

Glen Canyon Dam just over the
line in Arizona, is a great tourist
attraction in its own right, and
will back-up a 186-mile lake that

continued

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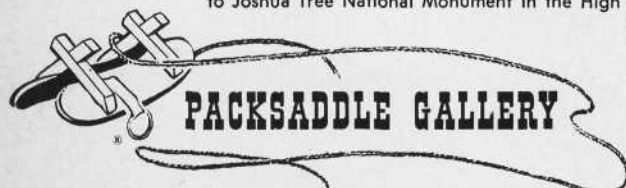
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Travel Guide — continued



Glen Canyon Dam and Powerplant at the 325-foot level. When finished in early 1964, the dam will tower 710 feet, and will contain 5-million cubic yards of concrete.

will without question become one of the world's greatest centers of water sport recreation.

MAIN TARGETS:

The new U.S. Highway 89. From Page, Ariz., construction city of Glen Canyon Dam, realigned Hwy. 89 goes west along the Vermilion Cliffs to Kanab. Rockhounds find the Cliffs a good hunting ground for petrified wood, but Utah has strict laws against commercial exploitation of gem rocks. Kanab (pop. 1700) offers fine accommodations. Nearby attractions are Coral Pink Sand Dunes, Pipe Springs National Monument, Kanab Canyon, Paria ghost town, north rim of Grand Canyon.

Cottonwood Wash—Henrieville Drive. On U.S. Highway 89, mid-way between Page and Kanab, a graded county road heads north through the Vermilion Cliffs to connect with the blacktop in the Tropic - Henrieville area. Inclement weather may make road muddy; have full gas tank, drinking water. Road provides access to Kodachrome Flat and Grosvenor Arch.

Hole-in-the-Rock. A 65-mile county road takes you east and south from Escalante to the famed pioneer wagon crossing on the Colorado. A spectacular and inspiring site.

Bryce Canyon National Park. Viewpoints, trails, visitor center, horseback riding, tours. Concessionaire offers cabins, deluxe sleeping lodges, meals. 110 campsites (15-day limit) June 10 to Sept. 5. Panguitch (pop. 1500) is the major tourist headquarters for this region; all facilities available.

FOREST SERVICE CAMPGROUNDS:

Red Canyon (10 miles southeast of Panguitch); 7100 feet; June-Oct. 15; 13 units; no fishing.

Pine Lake (off State Highway 22 south of Widsow Jct.); 7800 feet; June-Sept. 15; 20 units; boat launching; lake and stream.

NO VISIT TO PALM SPRINGS IS COMPLETE
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PALM SPRINGS

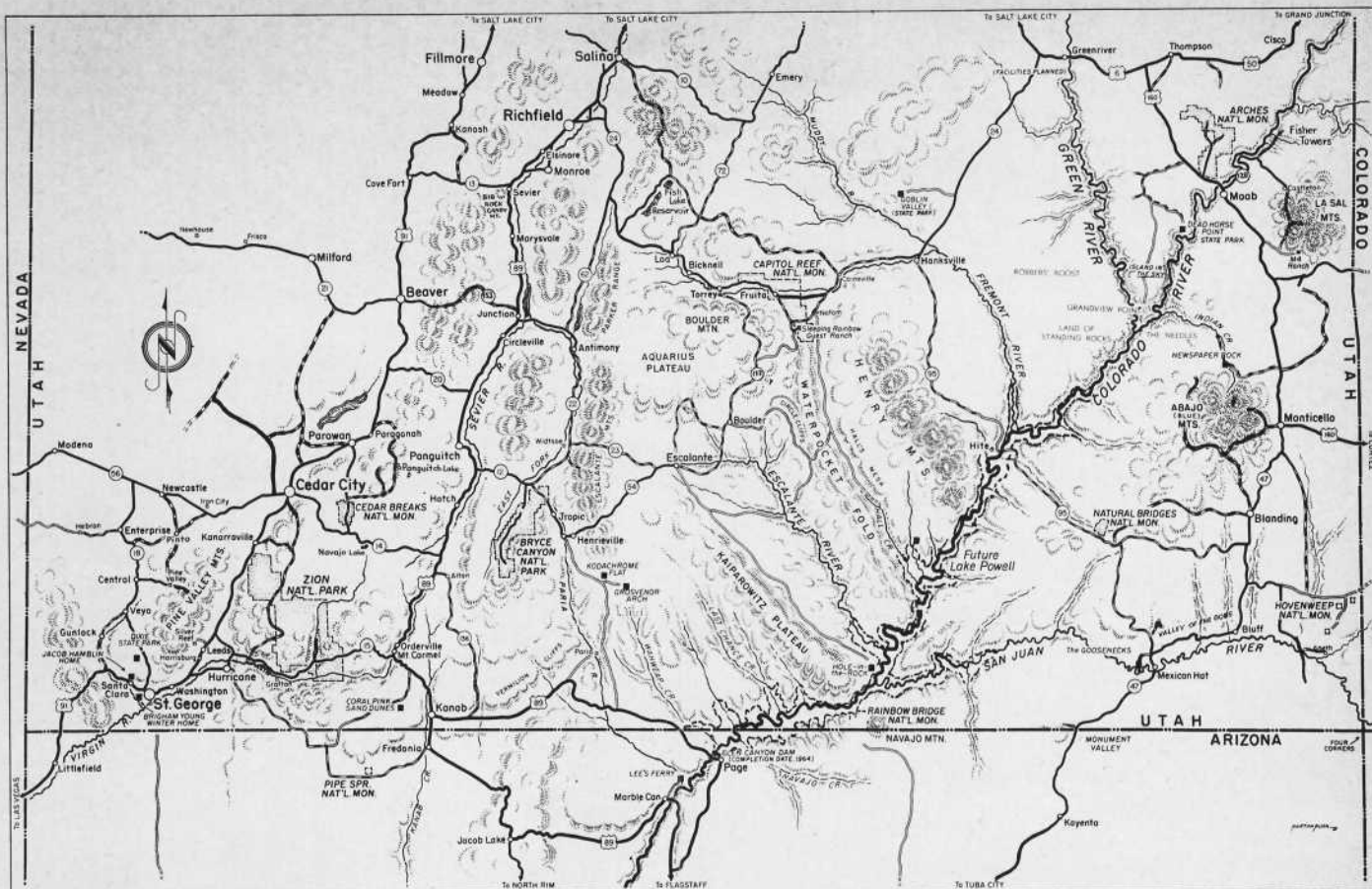
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SAN JUAN



A recently bladed road makes the Valley of Gods near Mexican Hat accessible.

THE AREA:

Faulting, folding, water, wind, temperature, and vulcanism combined to create this red-hued wonderland. There are four main settlements along the single ribbon of pavement that bisects the region south to north: Mexican Hat, Bluff, Blanding and Monticello; only a handful of San Juan people have permanent homes in the vastness beyond these towns.

Main industries are farming, mining (oil and uranium) and

continued on page 36

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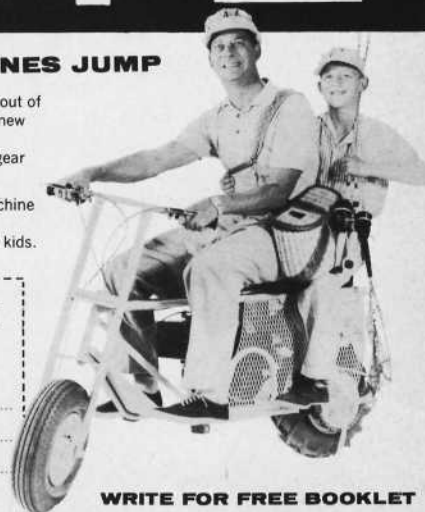
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The Needles at dusk

BOLD PLAN TO SAVE THE CANYONLANDS

By WELDON F. HEALD

See Cover Illustration

ON A VELVETY NIGHT last July, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall held a most unusual press conference. Seated beside a campfire on the banks of the Colorado River, deep in Utah's Stillwater Canyon, he told of his "love affair" with the vast rock wilderness of the high Southwestern plateau country. To reporters, fumbling with pencils, paper and flashlights, the dynamic Secretary also revealed for the first time his ambitious plans to create a "Golden Circle" of National Parks in the upper basin of the Colorado. They would preserve for all time a region he is convinced contains "the greatest concentration of scenic wonders in this country, if not the world."

"The whole area is a magnificent heritage for the American people," Udall said, "and it must be managed for their benefit and enjoyment." This was headline news. But transmitting it to the outside world might have been easier from the moon, for the conference took place in a rugged rock-carved labyrinth 30 air-line miles from the nearest settlement. Udall led 30 people on a five-day safari by boat, helicopter, jeep and foot into the heart of the Colorado River Canyon Country, west of Moab. Participants included Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, Utah's Governor and Congressional Representatives, state park commissioners, and Interior Department officials. Purpose of this and an earlier trip to Rainbow Bridge was the creation of national parks for the future.

This vigorous 42-year-old

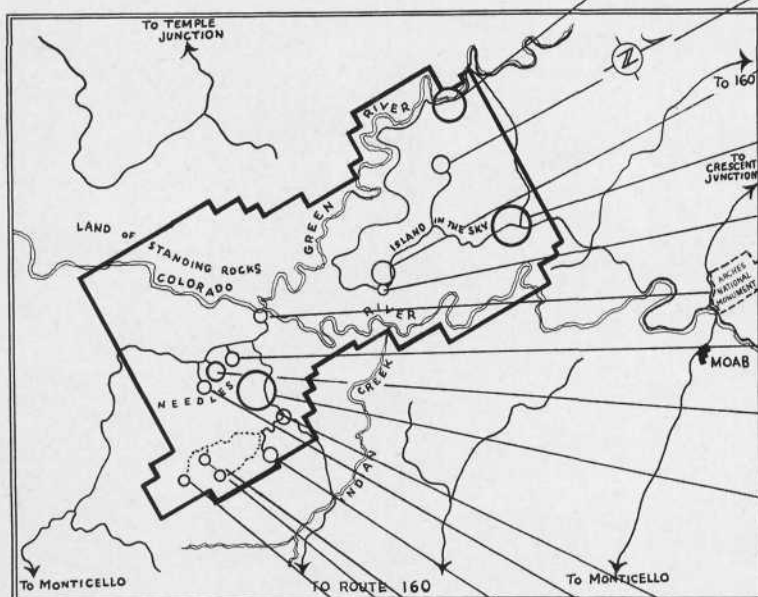
member of President Kennedy's Cabinet is an athlete and outdoorsman who exhausts everyone who accompanies him on his inspection jaunts. He comes from tough Arizona Mormon pioneer stock and has spent considerable time exploring the Wide-Open-Spaces of the Southwest. As a result he is a nature enthusiast imbued with the vital importance of protecting the finest of our remaining unspoiled scenic resources in parks and recreation areas while there is still time.

Udall called his and Secretary Freeman's press conference in the canyon country "historic." And well it may be—because what becomes of this land is of the utmost concern to Utah, the Southwest, and the nation. Furthermore, the amity reached by the two Secretaries beside the campfire was epochal. Freeman stated that if National Forest land were better suited for national park purposes he would not oppose its transfer to the Park Service. This could mean the end of the long feud between Interior and Agriculture over the administration of public lands. So far no National Forest is involved, but the subject will undoubtedly come up again in the future.

It is a huge and spectacular piece of the West they talked about that night. Stretching down through eastern and southern Utah into northern Arizona, the Colorado River Canyon Country is an immense arid region, 300 miles long by 100 wide. Here nature has spent millions of years sculpturing amazing and fantastic rock formations. Everywhere are narrow twisting gorges, sheer cliffs, great monoliths, soaring pinnacles and unbelievable vaulting arches. Unique, too, are the colors. From one end to the other, the landscape is splashed with brilliant rainbow hues, and the barren rocks glow as if from an inner light.

This is our last sizable wilderness south of Alaska. About equal in area to the State of Maine, the Colorado River Canyon Country is rough, stark and inhospitable, without towns, paved roads or much human development. Peopled for perhaps 20,000 years by prehistoric Red Men, large portions still belong to the Indians. The meager white population is thinly scattered. Yet no part of the United States is more breathtakingly beautiful. It is a mysterious, empty, wide-spreading land which exerts a strange compelling fascination. Secretary Udall is not alone—almost everyone who knows the Canyon Country falls under its spell.

Up to now only the adventurous have penetrated the fastnesses of this incredible rock-guarded realm, and its very inaccessibility has heightened its allure. But the age-long seclusion is about to be shattered. In a narrow gorge five miles south of the Utah line, 20 million barrels of cement are being poured to create mammoth Glen Canyon Dam. When completed in 1963, this 580-foot barrier will impound the waters of the Colorado into a reservoir 186 miles long, to be named Lake Powell in honor of the river's famed explorer. With 1500 miles of shoreline, the artificial lake will invade hundreds of side canyons and back into the remotest reaches of Utah's Canyon Country. Such a sudden change is almost as revolutionary as the beginning of a new geological period. What was formerly an almost legendary no-man's-land will be reached with the greatest of ease



SUGGESTED DEVELOPMENTS

PROPOSED CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK

UPHEAVAL BOTTOM

Subdistrict headquarters
Motel, Coffee Shop, Store
Campground, Picnic Area
Boating, Boat Tours
Four-wheel-drive Tours

UPHEAVAL DOME

Exhibit Shelter
Picnic Area

GRANDVIEW POINT

Observation Building
Picnic Area

THE NECK

District Headquarters
Coffee Shop, Store
Campground

STANDING ROCK BASIN

Exhibit Shelter
Picnic Area

CONFLUENCE

Exhibit Shelter

DEVILS POCKET

Exhibit Shelter
Picnic Area

CHESLER PARK

Exhibit Shelter
Picnic Area
Trail Hub

SQUAW FLAT

District Headquarters
Visitor Center
Lodge, Stores
Campground
Trailer Camp
Four-wheel-drive Tours
Saddle Horses

CAVE SPRING

Entrance Station

VIRGINIA PARK

Exhibit Shelter
Picnic Area

TOWER RUIN

Exhibit Shelter
Picnic Area

HORSE CANYON

Primitive Campground

ANGEL ARCH

Primitive Campground

THE JUMP

Primitive Campground



Aerial view of Dead Horse Point, a state park on the border of the proposed Canyonlands National Park

by boat, while Lake Powell itself will be one of the West's foremost water playgrounds. But a choice faces the American people. Shall it be exploited, perhaps in a helter-skelter fashion, by commercialism; or shall it be developed for park purposes according to a comprehensive plan? Starts have been made in both directions, and the clamor of voices raised over the eventual disposition of the Canyon Country can be heard from coast to coast.

The first moves toward preservation were made in 1958. Realizing the tremendous outdoor recreation potential of Lake Powell, Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, builders of the dam, and the Park Service made an agreement to establish Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Administered by the latter, this 1,200,000-acre reserve will enclose the lake and provide boating and fishing facilities, resort concessions, campgrounds, trails and some access roads. Then, bordering the lower part of Lake Powell on the east is the huge Navajo Indian Reservation. Recently made prosperous by oil and gas leases in the Four Corners region, the Navajos are aware of the advantages of tourism, and are planning recreational tribal parks to be located at Antelope Point and Oak Island.

Utah also entered the field. In 1957 a State Park Commission was authorized. It is headed by Harold P. Fabian, retired Salt Lake City lawyer and well-known conservationist. Also a member of the Interior Department's Citizens Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic sites, Buildings and Monuments, Fabian would like to see a half dozen parks along the courses of the Colorado and Green rivers. To date, the Commission has acquired two areas — Valley of the Goblins and Deadhorse Point. The former contains 15,000 acres and includes perhaps the world's most startling collection of natural stone grotesqueries. But its development as a park awaits completion of projected Interstate Highway 70, 20 miles north. Deadhorse Point, 2000 feet above the Colorado River, commands one of the grandest panoramas in the Canyon

Country. Final plans for the state's 4500 acres there, however, depend upon arrangements with the Federal Bureau of Land Management and Udall's national park proposals.

For, since coming on stage in January, 1961, the new Secretary has held the spotlight. His opening lines immediately drew nation-wide attention with the announcement that he was going all out for a 15- to 20-million-acre expansion of the country's park system to provide greatly increased recreational opportunities for the exploding population and growing leisure periods of our people. "Time is running out," he said. "We have only a few years left to preserve what remains of our superb original wilderness. What we save now is probably all we ever will save." And for emphasis he added, "I deplore uncontrolled, ruthless exploitation of this heritage." The Rainbow Bridge inspection trip was a curtain raiser. It resulted in Udall proposing a great new Arizona-Utah national park in the rugged maze of multicolored canyons, buttes and mesas surrounding the bridge. Tentative boundaries were drawn to include areas of 140,000 to 500,000 acres, with 350,000 acres perhaps the most logical size. However, two obstacles stand in the way of realization. First, the region is in the Navajo Reservation and any park deal would involve a large land exchange satisfactory to the Indians. Secondly, such a project would have to await solution of the highly controversial problem of Rainbow Bridge protection. The latter has become one of the grimmest battles in the history of conservation.

Considered by many to be the greatest single natural wonder in the world, Utah's peerless stone arch was made a 160-acre national monument in 1910. But unless protected by a barrier dam, the monument will be invaded by Lake Powell when full, and a narrow finger of water will back up into the inner gorge beneath Rainbow Bridge. This would be a clear violation of the Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956, which states that no dam or

reservoir in the Upper Colorado River Basin shall impinge upon the territory of any national park or monument. The Act further directs the Secretary of the Interior to take adequate measures to protect Rainbow Bridge from the waters of Lake Powell. But protection is a complicated and expensive matter, running to an estimated \$20 million, and Congress has consistently refused to appropriate the money. National and regional conservation organizations, however, are determined to see that Congress lives up to its solemn promise and, if necessary, will take the case to the highest courts in the land. So as things now stand, it's likely that most conservationists will oppose a Navajo-Rainbow National Park until a favorable settlement is reached on Bridge protection. But in general the proposed park has been favorably received.

The second act opened when the ebullient Secretary announced plans for a vast Canyonlands National Park. This he envisions as an area of between 1000 and 1200 square miles which extends along both sides of the Colorado and Green rivers, west of Moab and Monticello, from Deadhorse Point southward to the upper end of future Lake Powell, above Hite. The region contains an amazing variety of scenic and scientific wonders which would place it among the most important of America's great National Parks. Included are the Needles Area, the Land of Standing Rocks, Monument Basin, Cataract Canyon, scores of ancient Indian ruins and petroglyphs, Grandview Point, and the so-called Island in the Sky, with its uniquely eroded Upheaval Dome. Every one of these features is of national park caliber, and combined they form an inspiring natural pageant of overpowering grandeur.

The second act climax came with Secretary Udall's conception of the "Golden Circle." Using Lake Powell, Rainbow Bridge and Canyonlands as a center, he drew an imaginary line which embraces a large part of the Colorado River drainage in Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Ari-

zona. Within this circle are some of the country's most spectacular national parks and monuments. Sixteen established Park Service areas lie inside it, and eight more are just beyond. These include Mesa Verde, Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce Canyon national parks, Arches, Canyon DeChelly, Cedar Breaks and Capitol Reef national monuments, as well as other famous scenic areas, such as Monument Valley and the Kaibab Plateau.

Besides adding the new parks to the Golden Circle, Udall hopes that several monuments may be enlarged and raised to park status. Particularly desirable, he believes, would be to include more of the remarkable Waterpocket Fold in Capitol Reef, and perhaps add Cathedral Valley. This would increase the monument's area from 36,000 acres to around 200,000 acres. Also protection is needed for the Escalante River gorge, lined with towering arches, slit-like pocket canyons, prehistoric cliff dwellings, fossil deposits and petrified forests.

To complete the picture, the Secretary visualizes a system of highways which would link this Golden Circle of scenic gems and make them accessible to those seeking recreation, relaxation, exploration and adventure. Already a beginning has been made with the recent paving of Route 3 through the Navajo and Hopi reservations in Arizona, and soon the Navajo Trail, between Mesa Verde and the Grand Canyon, will be hard-surfaced. Key roads of the future would be Utah State 24, from Greenriver to Richfield, and Route 95, through the core of the Canyon Country, between Blanding and Hanksville. Undoubtedly, too, there would be "adventure roads" to remote areas, suitable for four-wheel-drive vehicles and trail scooters.

Local Utah sentiment seems to be favorable to Udall's program. But the opposition of Governor George D. Clyde and Senator Wallace F. Bennett is a formidable hurdle to a full realization of the Secretary's dreams. While agreeing in principle on the preservation of major scenic resources, they are both staunch believers in the multiple-use development of land. The state's Chief Executive strongly objects to the size and scope of the park proposals, fearing that mineral and oil exploration will be blocked by what he terms the "single use" of recreation.

"This state," he says, "consisting of 70 percent of public land, cannot afford to consent to locking up vast areas containing valuable natural resources." And the Senator backs him up by advocating small parks of not more than 12,000 acres each, connected by parkways.

The Governor considers most of the region potentially rich in oil and gas, and he points to the past uranium boom and to Utah's great new industry of potash mining. Therefore, he is against any federal withdrawals of land for park purposes which will interfere with Utah's economic progress and well-being. Udall grants that Clyde has a point in arguing that mining, grazing and other rights should be harmonized with the park concept.

"But," Udall counters, "I don't think this is an either-or choice. With wise conservation and statesmanship we can have both."

He later explained that he didn't advocate a change of policy to permit multiple-use development in national parks, but that these dedicated natural sanctuaries could be surrounded by buffer zones consisting of Board of Land Management areas. In them controlled economic activities could take place without damage to scenic and recreational values.

However, the Secretary is convinced that the Canyonlands region "will contribute more to the welfare, economic and otherwise, of the State of Utah and the nation if it is preserved as a great national park."

"Tourism," he said, "is one of the country's fastest growing industries. With proper development, such a park, together with other national parks in Utah, could assist local communities in stabilizing their economy and growth."

In turn, Governor Clyde concedes a point. For he believes Utah has barely scratched the surface in developing and publicizing its superlative natural attractions to lure visitors. "In this we lag far behind our neighbor states," he says.

On the other hand, Senator Frank E. Moss, and Representatives M. Blaine Peterson and David S. King are enthusiastic backers of Udall's proposals. On August 8, 1961, they introduced bills in Congress to establish Canyonlands National Park. Containing 469 square miles, the area is only a little more than a third as large as the Secretary had hoped, but it includes the Needles Country, Land of Standing Rocks, Island in the Sky, and the east side of Cataract Canyon. Senator Bennett presented an opposition bill to create three small national parks at Upheaval Dome, Grandview Point and the Needles, with a combined area of 11,480 acres. All of these bills came too late for consideration last year, but will get attention during the current session.

Thus ended the second act of the Canyon Country drama.

The third act is now in progress. Last September Secretary Udall issued orders to his Bureau of Land Management to maintain the status quo in the thousands of acres of the projected large-scale Canyonlands Park until adjustment of the various proposals is reached. The main purpose of this "Interim Management" is to prevent uncontrolled commercial activities which would damage scenic lands. But it is not intended to affect in any way the regular administration with regard to mineral exploration and leasing, grazing, or the selection by Utah of areas suitable for state parks or recreation areas. A later significant announcement by the Department of the Interior is that the B.L.M. itself will move into the recreation field, and plans to request appropriations in 1963 to begin a program to supplement Mission 66 of the Park Service and the U.S.F.S. Operation Outdoors. Also groups of experts are making thorough studies in every part of the Colorado River Basin and reporting on additional features needing preservation.

The final curtain has yet to be rung down, and what the outcome will be, no one knows. However, the entire nation is watching the dramatic interplay of state and federal agencies in Utah's Canyon Country. For, if these progressive and far-reaching ideas can be correlated and wisely carried out according to an all-embracing master plan, Americans will someday possess a resplendent wonderland playground without parallel anywhere else on earth.

///



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

Weldon Heald sent me a copy of the article he has prepared for *Desert Magazine* on the various proposals for park protection in southern Utah. I thought it was a fine report and could offer nothing to improve it.

The establishment of any new national park takes a great deal of time, involving discussions and consideration of all points of view. We are at that stage in the establishment of the Canyonlands National Park. This Department has presented its plan for a national park worthy of the name. The opponents of the new park have presented a counter proposal calling for the establishment of pitifully small parks that in no way reflect the full grandeur of this superlative region. This is the issue as it now stands.

I believe, however, that we will see progress toward a workable solution in the months ahead. The American people, through their elected representatives in Congress, will cast the deciding vote on whether or not we will have the park. The big question is: mediocrity or quality? I am confident the vote will be for that excellence we all seek in our lives.

We have commissioned the University of Utah to make an economic study of the new park proposals in southern Utah. Their final report is due on March 15, and it will be made public some time after that date. I would not venture to outguess this report, but similar reports in other parts of the country have strongly supported new parks as a dynamic factor in long-range benefits to the local economy.

Sincerely yours,

Stewart L. Udall
Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

TO SALT LAKE CITY

MOAB

MONTICELLO

TO MESA VERDE

BLANDING

BLUFF

MEXICAN HAT

GOULDINGS

MONUMENT
VALLEY

TO
GLEN CANYON
DAM

TUBA CITY

TO
FLAGSTAFF



... the Tourists
are coming!"

In the spring of 1917, W. H. Hopkins, "a world traveler and authority on tourist travel and scenic wonders," and young Dolph Andrus, live-wire promoter for Bluff, Utah, where he was school teacher and postmaster, took the first car through Monument Valley (photo above). They bounced and bumped over what Hopkins, in a *Good Roads Automobilist* article, unblushingly dubbed the "Monumental Highway."

"This wonderful country through which this route passes has long been the subject of romance and its beauties oft been extolled with pen and brush, but has always been considered inaccessible to the travel-

ing public," wrote Dr. Hopkins. "Nowhere in the world is there a highway . . . that contains a like number of beautiful, rare and interesting scenic features . . ."

The writer went on to say that the pioneer auto trip "has firmly established this route . . ." a buoyant mouthful in lieu of the fact that his log contained such "travel tips" as: "Rocky road and sand . . . down to Laguna Creek . . . a bad spot. Wetherill at Kayenta . . . will provide team to tow you across and up the other side. He has promised to make this stretch O.K."

Exit Dr. Hopkins. Andrus returned home, and began hammering out publicity for

his dream highway on stationery of the Bluff Commercial Club. Bluff's battle cry became: "Fix the Roads—the Tourists are Coming!"

If immediate results is a criterion of success, then Andrus' campaign was a failure. Black-topping of the great Monument Valley road was not completed until this year—1962. But, it is completed and it does provide a direct paved route from Southern California and Flagstaff to the colorful San Juan region and the southern Rockies, passing through ". . . wonderful country . . . which . . . has long been the subject of romance and its beauties oft been extolled with pen and brush . . ." *///*

Monument Valley in the moonlight. Photo by Hal Rumel.





Looking across the gay Pinto Hills and the flat-topped Caineville Mesas toward the snowy peaks of the Henry Mountains. Photograph by Josef Muench.

IN THE HENRYS

By JOYCE MUENCH

WE FIRST met the Henry Mountains some years ago. I recall that Joe was photographing a colorful Southeast Utah landscape that included a solitary mountain range—five lofty white-capped peaks. After this brief encounter, one or another of the summits seemed to get into every picture we took. If they weren't spread out in front of the camera, posing clearcut against crystalline blue, they were at one side or in back of us. I often had

the feeling the mountains were peering over Joe's shoulder, eager to get a look in the ground glass.

You always know your directions when you're in the Henrys. The Colorado River in Glen Canyon is south; Dead Horse Point and Standing Rock Basin are east; the Goblins and Cathedral Valley, along with the San Rafael Swell, are north; and Boulder Mountain, the Circle Cliffs and the Water-pocket Fold—west.



TWO UTAH MOUNTAINS



♫ The Big Rock Candy Mountain ♪

"In the Big Rock Candy Mountain / There's a land that's fair and bright / Where the handouts grow on bushes / And you sleep out every night / Where the box-cars all are empty / And the sunshines every day / On the birds and bees and cigarette trees / And the lemonade springs. . ."

When the late Harry "Haywire Mack" McClintock wrote his ballad about a certain mass of yellow rock alongside Highway 89, 25 miles south of Richfield, he was working as a brakeman on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The D&RG no longer makes the Big Rock Candy Mountain run—and besides, the true hobo has practically disappeared from the Western scene. But tourists, especially photographers, are discovering the colorful mountain in increasing numbers. Geologists, too, find it of great interest, for the mountain is a result of hydrothermal action—superheated water and steam containing minerals in solution seeping to the surface from deep within the earth. There are 23 known minerals in the Big Rock Candy Mountain.

Amber-colored water filters through the minerals and emerges as a spring—"Lemonade Springs." This liquid has been bottled and sold for more than 30 years, and while some folks claim it will cure anything from ulcers to sunburn, the distributors make no such claims—except that their water "is just as fabulous as the Big Rock Candy Mountain itself." ///

Color photograph by J. FRED and FRAN DODSON

Most of these place names are only now finding their way onto road maps. The Henry Mountains themselves were the last range put on even geologic maps. Furthermore, geologists say the peaks are still growing an inch a year. This mountain is a structural dome—that is, volcanic laccoliths below are shoving up the immense flat layers of sedimentary sandstone. Like a mushroom pushing through the asphalt of a driveway, the lac-

continued on page 32



Hikers in the Narrows catch a vagrant sunbeam

Otto Fife and William Curtis prepare to feast on their Zion Narrows harvest: watercress salad



story and photographs by
FRANK JENSEN

THROUGH THE NARROWS OF ZION

thirteen times. When he invited me to accompany him on Trip Number 14 (my Trip Number 1), I jumped at the chance. Otto is good company; the Narrows an exceptionally beautiful slice of natural beauty.

Otto's father homesteaded the headwaters of one of several small streams that lace together to form the Virgin River. It has taken the flowing waters 15,000,000 years to erode their way through the 7000-foot uplift known as the Kolob Terrace, and form Zion Canyon and its famous Narrows.

We left Cedar City on a frosty Saturday morning, driving east on Utah 14, following that highway's lazy spiral up Cedar Mountain where spruce and aspen replace the scrubby juniper. From the 10,000-foot vantage point of Zion Over-view, the gorge we were going to hike looked like a bottom-less slit in the earth. Then we plunged south on the Deep Creek Road past Navajo Lake to a broken-down ranch house where our stream roamed lazily through the meadow. Otto and I disembarked, and the driver of the pickup headed back to Cedar City. He would meet us at 4 o'clock the next afternoon at the Zion Canyon parking lot.

In my pack I carried a sleeping bag, air mattress, matches, tape, gauze, an assortment of small cans of fruit and vegetables, bacon, a couple of carefully-wrapped eggs, coffee, extra socks, trousers, windbreaker, two cameras and film.

Otto, taught by 13 previous walks through the Narrows, tucked a few things in his sleeping roll, and draped it over his shoulders. "Saves wear and tear on the back," he explained.

We started down a road that was no more than two wheel tracks overgrown by weeds. The old-timers once called this area, "Hog's Heaven," because the rancher who owned this site raised hogs here.

"Them pigs ran wild and grew fat on acorns," Otto explained. "They got so mean they had to be hunted down and shot."

At the far side of "Hog's Heaven" ran the stream, already settled in a fair-sized gully. And a short mile downriver, our gully narrowed to a Southwestern-sized canyon. The sandstone walls gave some hint of the sculpturing that farther down-trail is the hallmark of the Zion Narrows.

The main gorge of the Narrows begins where the North Fork of the Virgin joins the main stream. Here the somber walls tower 2000 feet above the boulder-strewn stream, filtering out the sunlight to present an atmosphere much like that of a medieval cathedral.

For what seemed the thousandth time that day, we plunged into the river. I poked for the stream's bottom with a piece of driftwood that served as my walking stick. Time and again I slipped on underwater rocks, and the continual rubbing of sand against flesh wore blisters on my feet.

By now my pack felt as if it were loaded with rocks, and the straps were chaffing my back. Otto, of course, had the answer with his lighter and more flexible load.

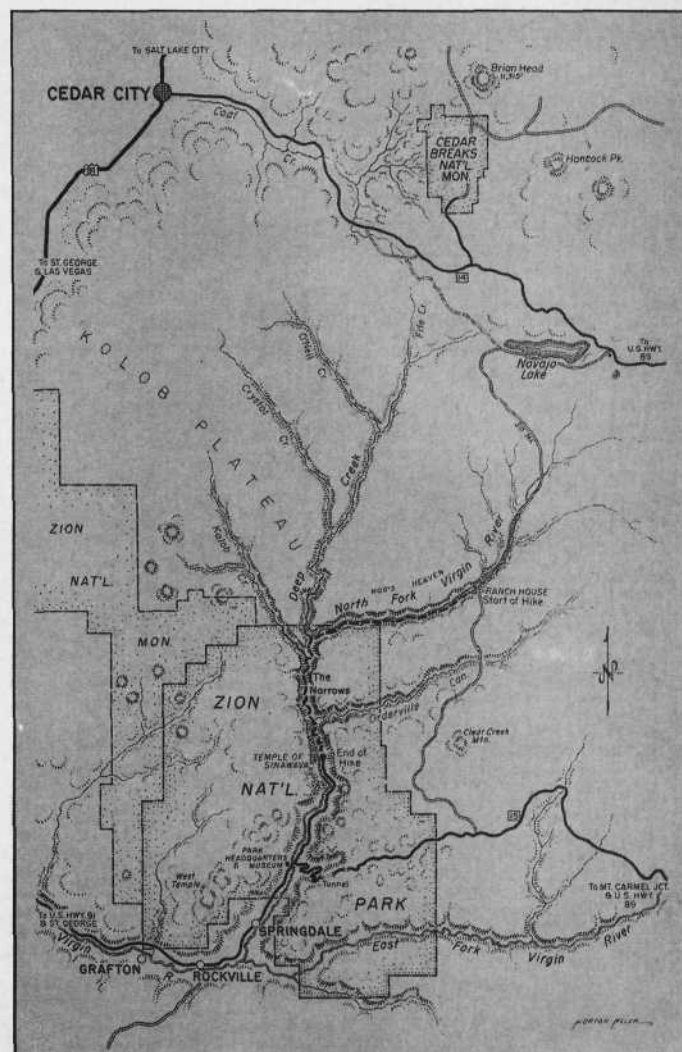
"To all the aches and pains that must be endured on a Narrows walk," he said, "you usually have to add a kinked

neck from looking up." It was true. The magnificent vertical walls demand constant inspection.

And the aches and pains disappeared with the first flicker of the evening campfire. Our camp, built on a flat alcove well above the high-water mark, resembled an outdoor laundry, with wet stockings and trousers hanging from trees or propped on sticks near the fire.

We were on our way at 8 the next morning—two hours before "sunrise" (the sun doesn't flood the Narrows' floor until 10 a.m.). We skirted pools that were becoming deeper, and waded waist-deep through the shallower ones. Where we couldn't go through the river, we went around it. At times this meant climbing over log jams or scrambling up and down house-size boulders.

Water-saturated sand—"quicksand"—is a hazard in the





Where a narrow side-canyon meets the main gorge

Narrows, but it is seldom more than knee-deep. But neck-deep or only knee-deep, it is a disconcerting experience to have the solid earth dissolve beneath your feet.

The Narrows now presented an ever-changing mural of fluted walls, water-filled caves, and massive arches that follow the graceful sweep of the river. Even the most jaded eye will find something of interest at every turn in this canyon.

We ate lunch at the entrance to Orderville Canyon, one of the deepest and most narrow of the Virgin River's tributary defiles. It is reported that at the head of this canyon one can see the stars at mid-day.

Our Narrows adventure ended when we reached the paved path in Zion Canyon advertised as the Zion Narrows Trail. We dropped our soggy packs on dry ground, emptied the sand from our shoes and regaled the gathering greenhorns with tales of our adventure.

William Flanigan is believed to be the first white man to hike the Narrows. He made his trek in 1900. Flanigan, now an 84-year-old retired caretaker, recalls that hike with a trace of humor. "I made it in one day," he chuckles, "after spotting fresh cougar and bear tracks along the way. I didn't want any of them critters for sleeping companions."

In recent years the Narrows has become increasingly attractive to outdoor enthusiasts who don't mind mixing a bit of sand with their coffee grounds. The hike has been made by a two-year-old girl and an 82-year-old man. Recently the largest party on record—145 persons—took the 12-mile walk through the canyon.

Best time to conquer the Narrows is in September or early October. The Virgin River is swollen with water in the spring and early summer, and July and August present the danger of flash floods.

Although the Narrows are noted for their magnificent scenery, the canyon also has its capricious moments. A

mixed group of 26 hikers from Salt Lake City learned this lesson the hard way, when in mid-September of last year five of their members were drowned in a flash flood that boiled through the narrow gorge. The dead included the group leader and four youths. Two of the bodies were not recovered and were presumed buried under the tons of silt and debris disgorged by the flood.

The story of the escape of the remaining hikers was graphically told by Robert Parry, a 30-year-old Air National Guard Radar Control Operator: "Ten of us had taken a side trip into Orderville Gulch. Scott, the group leader, and four other boys had started late, and were behind us. The rest of the party had gone on ahead and were somewhere in the main canyon. It was a beautiful day overhead. We had left one of the girls, who couldn't swim across a pool of water barring the entrance to the Gulch, to watch our gear. I don't know why, but I had a feeling that we should get back to the mouth of the Gulch. Call it a premonition or a hunch. We found Carla standing on a sand bar with her back against the side of the cliff clutching at some of our packs. I could see a few of the packs had already drifted away.

"The river in the main canyon had already risen over six feet and was coming up fast. All of us jumped into the pool, swam to where Carla was standing. I told her to hang onto one of the sacks, and we towed her across.

"Someone asked, 'What next?' The only answer was to retreat into the Gulch. We found a place where we could climb above the floor of the canyon. Then we waited. Twenty minutes later the full brunt of the storm hit. I've been in hurricanes before, but I've never seen anything like this. The stream, which had been a trickle, rose nine feet sending huge boulders crashing down the canyon.

"At the same time waterfalls cascaded from the tops of the cliffs. It was an awesome sight.

"We made temporary shelters from our ponchos, and tried to keep as warm as we could by huddling together. By 11 o'clock the next morning the stream had gone down enough to reach the mouth of the canyon.

"By noon we were able to start down the main canyon. All this time, of course, we had wondered what had happened to the rest of our party. We found three of the girls and five scouts about a mile below. The girls, who had found refuge on high ground, had watched Scott and two younger boys drift by. They were apparently trying to swim. There was nothing anyone could do about it."

By all rules of reasonable precaution this tragedy shouldn't have occurred. The weather reports had been checked before leaving Salt Lake City. The storm was unseasonal to say the least.

In spite of the deaths, a record number of people hiked through the Narrows this past year. Jim Felton, chief ranger at Zion National Park, summed it up this way: "Because people die in automobile accidents is no reason to stop driving."

The flood, however, points up a few elementary rules to be emphasized in hiking through an area such as the narrows of Zion Canyon. First, avoid the flood season, which normally occurs late in July, August, and early September. Inform the National Park Service people at Zion of your intentions to hike through the Narrows. And third, check the weather reports. If there is an indication of thunderstorm activity, don't go.

In the past few years the Cedar City Chamber of Commerce has adopted the Narrows hike as its very own. Anyone interested in obtaining more information on this trek should write to the C of C, Cedar City, Utah. ///

Mel Goldman and Kent Frost come in for a landing.
Lower photo: Kon Tiki puts into Llewellyn Canyon.



KON TIKI of the COLORADO

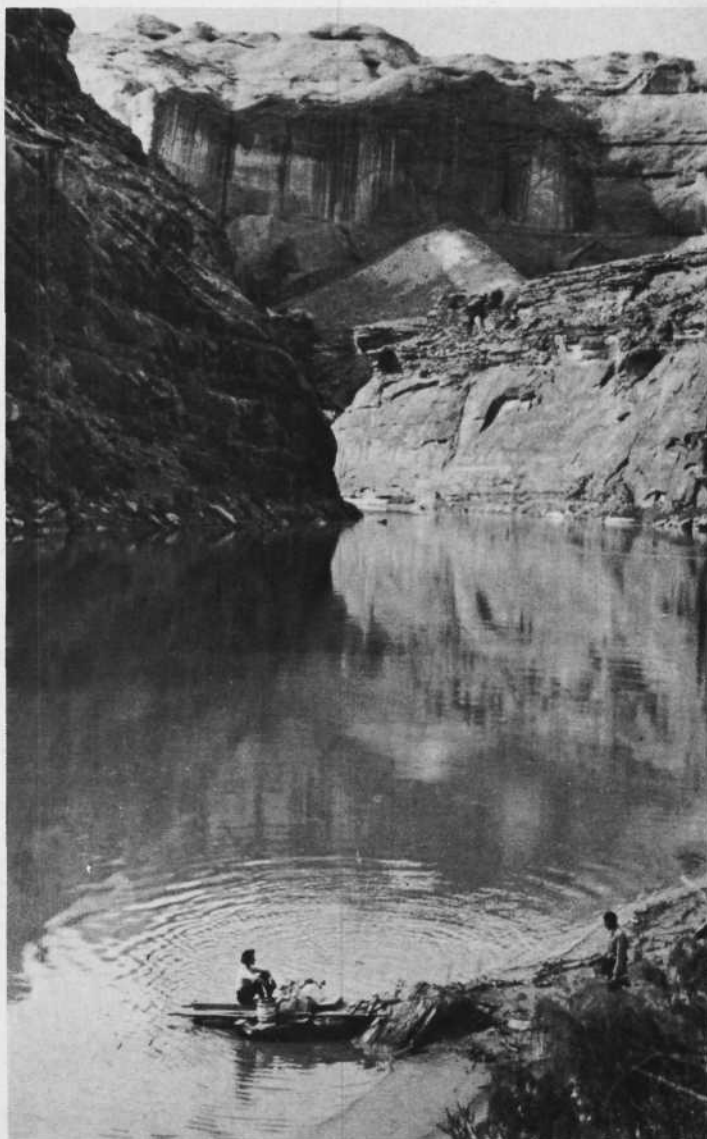
By ROSALIE F. GOLDMAN

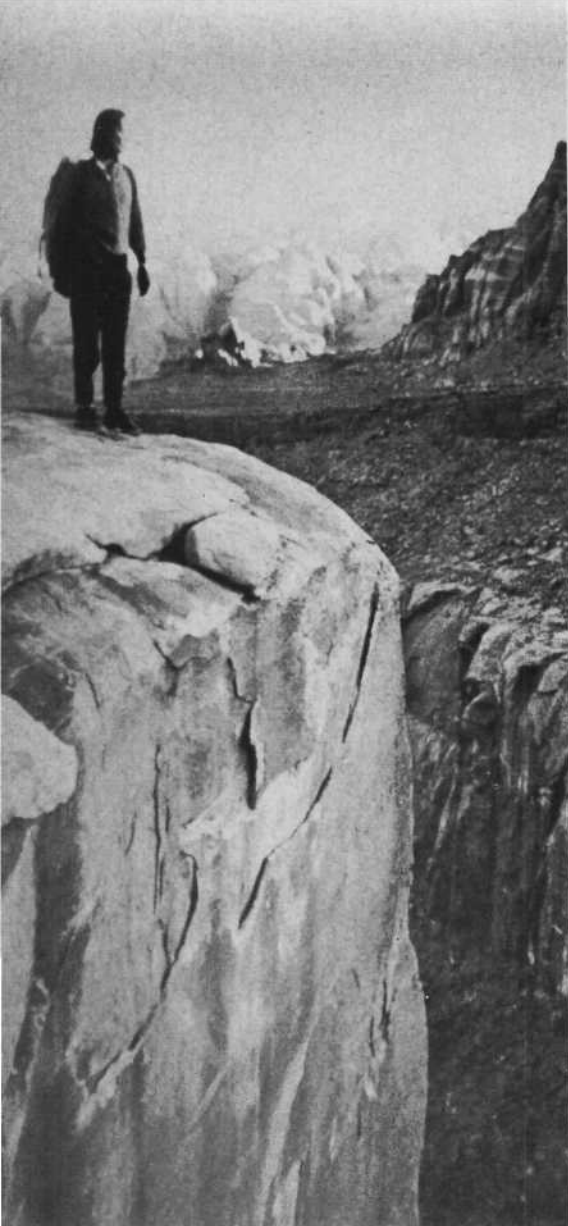
WE STARTED with a plan. As our jeep carried us west from Monticello to the Colorado River, we would gather trailside scrap wood out of which we would build a raft. Then we would float down Glen Canyon to Bridge Canyon, and from there hike back to the jeep. Our roundtrip distance would total 66 miles; 34 by raft, 32 on foot.

From Fish Creek and Comb Ridge to beautiful Clay Hills Pass and on through Castle Wash we picked up stray pieces of lumber, rope and cans. We added a wooden bench and bailing wire in the Land of Rock and Sand beyond Nakai Dome.

At our "shipyard"—a grassy spot adjacent to a bathtub-sized harbor at water's edge at the Rincon—the men lashed four innertubes together, laid three strips of 2x4s of varying lengths atop the tubes, and crosswise over the 2x4s placed three short planks. A deck of odd pieces of plywood went over the planks, and the whole was securely wired and roped together. The old bench became our raft's superstructure.

The launching was a real thrill. The men took "Kon Tiki" into the river, proudly spun her around and paddled





AT THE RIM OF TRAIL CANYON

FORDING THE SAN JUAN RIVER



back to shore. But one of life's rich contrasts stole a measure of their little triumph. Two jet planes, refueling in midair, streaked into view above the golden walls of Glen Canyon.

Our gear was severely limited: backpacks, sleeping bags, 10-day food supply, and the minimal of toiletries and clothing changes. I did slip in a metal mirror which the men borrowed occasionally to check the progress of their beards.

The red-brown Colorado current, moving at three miles-per-hour, picked up Kon Tiki and gently directed us into the depths of the canyon. The only time we needed our paddles was when we wanted to land.

Kon Tiki was a strange craft. Hardly any of her showed above water — just a floating heap of people, cans, crates and sleeping bags. However, it had a unique advantage over fancier boats: it

went just as well sideways as it did bow-first, and thus by sitting abreast on the bench, we three had front-row seats for the beautiful panorama unfolding before us.

We spent five days on the river, camping the second night about five miles downriver from the Rincon; the third night just below Hole-in-the-Rock—site of the pioneer wagon road cut through 2000 feet of sandstone to link the top of the cliffs to the river ferry; the fourth night at Cottonwood Gulch below the confluence of the San Juan River; and the fifth night at Twilight (Navajo) Canyon.

This land, now so utterly devoid of human life, had two lively periods of occupancy. The first, of course, was by the Indians of a thousand years ago. The second and last was the mining rush which took place in the turn-of-the-century years. But, so remote, so silent is Glen Canyon that it is always a jolt to stumble across a sign of earlier human occupancy.

While gathering wood for a lunch fire one day I found a rusted tin can that fell apart at my touch. Inside was a scrap of paper — a mining claim dated 1904.

Mel discovered a turquoise bead and a pottery shard while smoothing the sand floor of a cave for our second night's camp.

On the sheer canyon walls near Llewellyn Canyon, Kent spotted an impossible trail—carved by participants of the 1890 prospecting rush.

A more modern relic — a Boy Scout identification bracelet — was found in a side-canyon. When Mel later mailed it to its young owner in Salt Lake City, the boy wrote that he had lost the bracelet two years before.

Because our party was small, and because we had no time table, we were able to investigate a few of

the side canyons that drop into the main channel. Many of these gorges have no names.

One night we slept in a cave that was so small our feet were at the fire and our heads against the cave's back wall. By contrast, the fourth night out we carried our supplies some distance into Twilight Canyon to a mammoth cave so huge that it took Mel several minutes to pace off its perimeter.

When the river portion of our journey came to an end, we cached Kon Tiki at the entrance to Forbidden Canyon where, presumably, she rests today.

We shouldered our packs and marched up Forbidden Canyon to Bridge Canyon and its great Rainbow Bridge. Only 1300 people had signed the register at this National Monument — and we were the last that season, and all alone.

Taking the left trail out of Bridge Canyon at the first fork, we found ourselves on top of a new land of glory and color. The valleys surrounding us were bordered with pastel pinnacles stretching into the distance. We walked through several gentle rain showers, and at times actually had our heads in the clouds as the sun burst out on rosy peaks far ahead.

Next day we reached Bald Rock Creek which seemed to divide the multi-colored spindles and high eroded cliffs from the dome- and camel-humped land.

Towards the end of the afternoon we entered a tiny valley in which reposed two Navajo hogans. People! With smiles and warm tones in our voices, we entered the larger hogan in which were two beautiful women and five silent children.

Soon, one of the men entered. He offered worldly graciousness and hospitality.

After shaking hands all around, he asked earnestly: "Are you hungry?"



"WALKING WITH OUR HEADS IN THE CLOUDS . . ."

In limited English he told us he was a sheepherder; that the night before a bobcat had taken one of his animals, and he had been hunting the predator all day. Our host gave us the latest information on the water level of the San Juan River, which we had to ford. "The water is up to here," he said, marking with a brown hand the level of his chest.

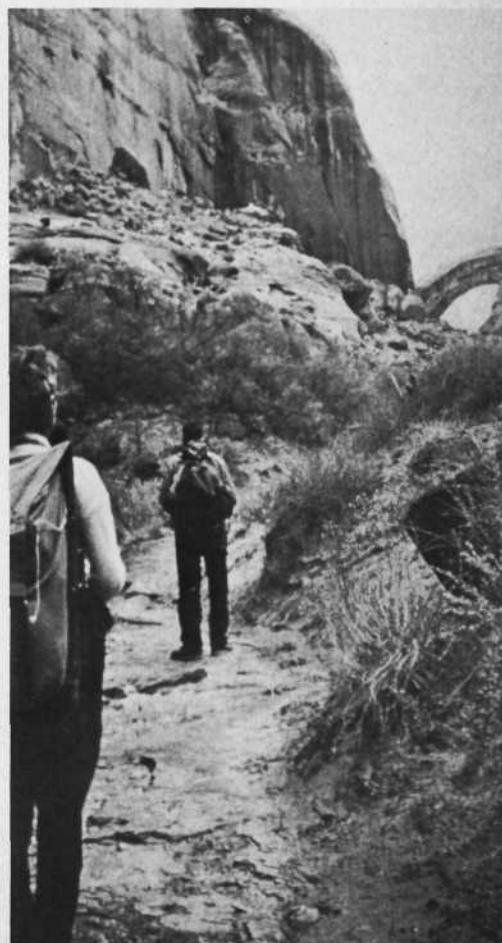
The San Juan, wide and not at all placid, stretched between us and civilization. Kent took much time scouting the shore for the best place to ford, and when he made his decision we took off our shoes, socks and slacks and put them in our packs.

Kent equipped us with stout staffs and this advice: "Dig your poles in on the left side and lean into the current coming at you from the right. If you fall, turn lengthwise to the flow, or else the river will roll you down and under."

In we went, single file. The river was bitterly cold, but Kent had chosen well: the water never came above our knees. In 15 minutes we had crossed the San Juan, and on the opposite shore declared an extra candy snack in celebration.

We were now a day and a half of easy walking from where we had parked the jeep, and where we would complete our circle tour of the grand and silent wilderness. ///

FAMOUS FIRST VIEW OF RAINBOW BRIDGE



IN THE HENRYS

continued from page 25

coliths have intruded, bulging the sandstone, to form the massive mountain.

When Joe and I, after seeing the imposing mass of the Henrys from every point of the compass, felt we wanted a closer look, we naturally turned to mutual friends for an introduction. Alice and Lurt Knee, who have a framed view of the Henrys' western profile from bedroom windows at their Sleeping Rainbow Guest Ranch in the Capitol Reef National Monument, were the logical guides.

After an early breakfast, we were off—heading east through Capitol Gorge. A clear sweep of ground falls away and then begins to lift above minor arroyos into the banded clay Pinto Hills, surges up ancient alluvial slopes to the level rock benches of the Caineville Mesas, and with a further shrug mounts to Tarantula Mesa. Above are rounded rolling foothills, culminating in the high slopes and ultimate peaks of the Henry Mountains — massive, undulating, eternal.

The colors, which would task the best stocked artist's palette, may be brilliant to blinding, or soft and mellow — depending on time of day, season, or weather conditions. It's a canvas untouched by man, as primeval and amazing as when early explorers registered their surprise by calling the range, "The Unknown Mountain."

At the little Mormon settlement of Notom we left State Highway 24, going south 14 miles before veering left at the nod of a weary sign announcing "The King Ranch."

The road finds its way, somehow, over sandy benches, mounting successive mesas, and into the highlands. As the altimeter on the dashboard jerked upward, vegetation changed accordingly. Grasslands succeeded badlands and plateau; rocks turned into sheep, distinguishable at a distance only by their motion. Junipers began to appear and then pinyon pine and aspens.



FROM THE HIGHLANDS ON THE SLOPE OF MT. ELLEN, A FAR VIEW CATCHES MT. PENNELL—WHERE CATTLE, DEER AND BUFFALO RANGE.

RUINS OF THE STAR RANCH IN THE HENRYS. LOCO WEED KILLED THE THOROUGHBREDS RAISED HERE, AND THE RANCH WAS ABANDONED.



For miles the view, sometimes behind and then ahead as the car nose varied its direction, was still of the desert. While the warm-baked odor of desert shrubs gave way to cooler pine-tinged breeze, the look remained of bare rock laid open to the sun, washed by

the wind, and corrugated by infrequent gully-washing rains.

Soon wooded slopes cut off the open vistas. Streams of trees flowed down ravines. Low shrubbery offered cover for game. Several times we flushed big mule deer. They went bouncing off on steel-

spring legs to other hiding places. A coyote made a sudden rush up the slope, and we had a rare glimpse of a small herd of buffalo, a group that ranges the uplands of the Henrys' Mounts Ellen, Pinnell, Hillers, Holmes and Ellsworth.

At the stockaded King Ranch, Lurt chinned for a bit with a cowboy who, unfortunately, hadn't been over "that-a-way" for months and therefore could tell us little about the mountain route ahead. His cattle were lower to the south, and a crew would soon be riding to "hell and gone" rounding them up.

We drove on, spiraling to increasingly commanding views of the Colorado Plateau, bent on collecting the special dividend which accrues to explorers of desert mountains. The lift and feel was of giddy height, bracing air, pungent pine odor, while below was spread the wonderful world of erosion—the bare skeleton of the earth. Most striking of all was the contrast between smooth, grassy and then wooded slopes that clothe the western side of the mountains, and the swirling tints below.

Trees covered the slopes as we began to drop on the other side of the mountain. Abortive attempts at mining have left a cabin here and there, with seldom-used cattle camps as the only other signs that anyone but hunters ever used our fugitive road leading down to Hanksville. That farming community sits among green fields near the junction of the Muddy River and the Fremont, which then becomes the Dirty Devil. Settlers first arrived in 1881, but only recently has State 24 been paved. "Town" is Greenriver, 55 miles to the north.

We had dipped down to Hanksville to reach another road that took us right back up again, this time around the southern flank of the Henrys' Mt. Pinnell.

We headed west, along a rim of the world that offered great vistas of canyons below and always more mountains ahead. Soon we were back in the open grassland. When we watched the last sunlight pinkening the Henry Mountain peaks, it was with a new appreciation of their regal crowns, and a new sense of kinship. More people should, and no doubt will, make friends with this range—delight of geologists, superb camera models—the beautiful Henry Mountains.

///

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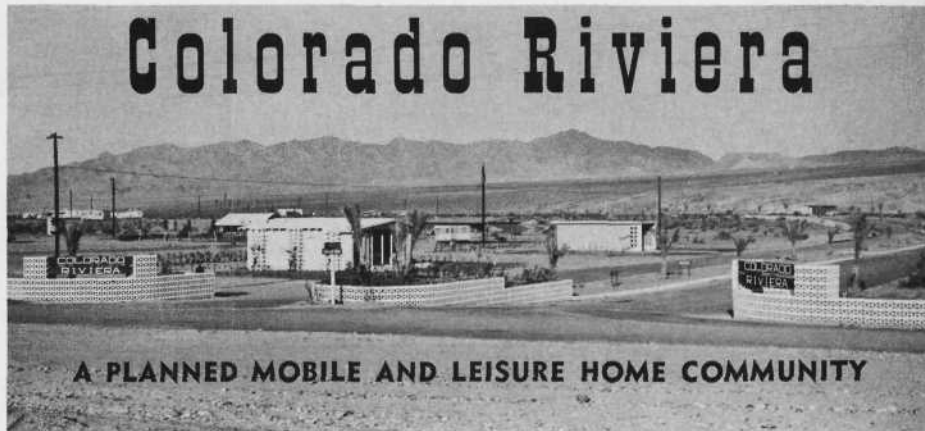
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Official Newspaper for San
Juan County vitally interest-
ed in the development of
Southeastern Utah.

GEOLOGY

continued from page 7

tion. Like the Chinle beds, several thousand feet below, the Morrison contains uranium ore and fossil wood. But before it became the area's largest producer of uranium ore, it was famous in other respects. Giant dinosaur skeletons were entombed on the flood plain of many of its streams. Many complete skeletons were excavated from a quarry near Vernal prior to the establishment of Dinosaur National Monument. Dr. Wm. Lee Stokes, geology department head at the University of Utah, recently showed me photographs of another quarry in Emery County where more skeletons are being unearthed.

The gray-to-brown beds deposited in and near the edges of southern Utah's last sea lack the eye-appeal of beds above and below, but they are a wonderful place to prospect for geodes, fossil dinosaur bone, ammonites, and other fossils.

The western shore of this ocean arm is located in the approximate Transition Zone. The near-shore beds are made up of gravels and coarse sands which to the east give way gradually to clays and then to limestones. This and other evidence indicates that the earlier folding there, which provided the silt to bury the dinosaurs, had now become even more intensive. From these folded and broken mountains the streams ran eastward to deposit their loads of sediment. Most of Utah's coal was deposited in and near this shallow ocean arm.

For some unknown reason the dinosaurs could not survive the changes which occurred at the end of Chapter IV. Fossil bones found in more recent beds are remains of fish, amphibians, birds, mammals, or smaller reptiles.

Not only was the transition between Chapters IV and V important biologically, but profound physical changes were underway in southern Utah. A massive mountain-building movement had begun. East of the Plateau Province the Rocky Mountains were being upfolded. North and northwest the Uinta and Wasatch Mountains were also being created. Bordered on the south by the Kaibab highland, the Colorado Plateau Province became a land-locked basin. Within its borders a fresh-water lake accumulated. The pink limestones of Bryce Canyon and Cedar Breaks monuments accumulated in this lake as it filled—slowly, intermittently, but persistently.

One of the unsolved mysteries concerning the geology of Utah's southland is the time which elapsed after the lake filled and during which much of the present topography was roughly outlined. There are some known facts and important clues. At some undetermined time during the 12 to 15 million years which elapsed, parts of the Great Basin suffered a series of roughly parallel north-trending fractures, undoubtedly accompanied by violent earthquakes. Alongside these breaks sections of earlier deposits were tilted upward to form mountain forms reminiscent of those of Chapter II. The uplifted sections became the ranges, the downthrown parts the basins. The basins were usually deep and the amount of sedimentary fill within them truly enormous. Sometimes since the filling of the great fresh-water lake we know that our giant teeter-totter has operated to push up the Plateau Province higher than the Great Basin.

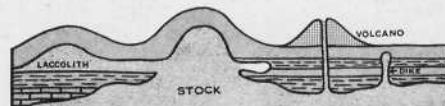
There are also indications that the Colo-

rado River and its major tributaries established their drainage pattern during this poorly understood interval. Since stream meanders are characteristic of relatively flat topography, the many meanders in the Colorado River system suggest that the initial uplift, whenever it occurred, was not great. Nor did the Plateau Province rise without interruption or free from other influences. Long before the Colorado could complete the cutting of its straight-walled canyons, an interval of exciting, long lasting, and remarkably diverse volcanic activity began.

In southeastern Utah, for no apparent reason, much of the lava never quite reached the surface. Rather it pushed the weak near-surface strata upward and cooled beneath them. From a central molten stock lava ran outward in vertical and horizontal fissures to form the dikes and sills usually associated with such activity. In addition, large lens-shaped structures called laccoliths pushed the strata upward, complicating the mountain's internal structure and making them world famous. The Henry Mountains (see page 24), the La Sals, Abajos and probably Navajo Mountain, had such a genesis.

Concurrently in southwestern Utah the lava burst forth in volcanic eruptions. Colorful ash and lava of this period form the spectacular peaks of the Tushar Range east of Beaver. From this range and other eruptive centers, volcanic debris was moved by streams. Consolidated into a confusing array of rock types, deposits of this age are widespread in the cliffs and canyons of much of the surrounding country to the north, south and east. Lava flows more than 3000 feet thick form the caprock of the Pine Valley Mountain.

Once begun the volcanic activity in southwest Utah has continued intermittent-



**GREAT MASSES OF VOLCANIC ROCK PUSHED-UP
THE HENRY, LASAL AND ABAJO MOUNTAINS**



**THIS ROCK SLAB IN NORTH CREEK WITHIN ZION
NATIONAL PARK CONTAINS DINOSAUR TRACKS
14-INCHES LONG. BEFORE THE AGE OF REPTILES
ENDED, TRACKS A YARD LONG WERE LEFT.**

ly to within the last thousand years or so. The more recent flows are darkest in color, consisting of black lava (basalt). Sometimes, but not always, we find cinder cones around the vents.

During the period of vulcanism the southwest corner of the Colorado Plateau was broken into great blocks, bordered by long north-trending fault lines. Thrust high into the air, their near-level surfaces are interrupted only by the patches of volcanic rock or by erosional chasms. So unique are they that they are considered a distinctive part of the province known as the High Plateaus. The rest of the region is known as the Canyonlands.

Its newly elevated position subjected the Colorado Plateau to accelerated erosion. The stream's meanders became deeply entrenched. Young streams cut channels into the laccolithic mountains and volcanic cones. The tiny Virgin River methodically excavated Zion Canyon while the Colorado incised its way into the south end of the Kaibab upwarp. Along the edges of the High Plateaus the pink fresh-water limestones were sculptured by raindrops to create spectacles at the Sunset Cliffs, Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon and in many other places. Softer formations were stripped from the highlands leaving a series of platforms sprinkled here and there with isolated mesas, buttes, and spires of fantastic form.

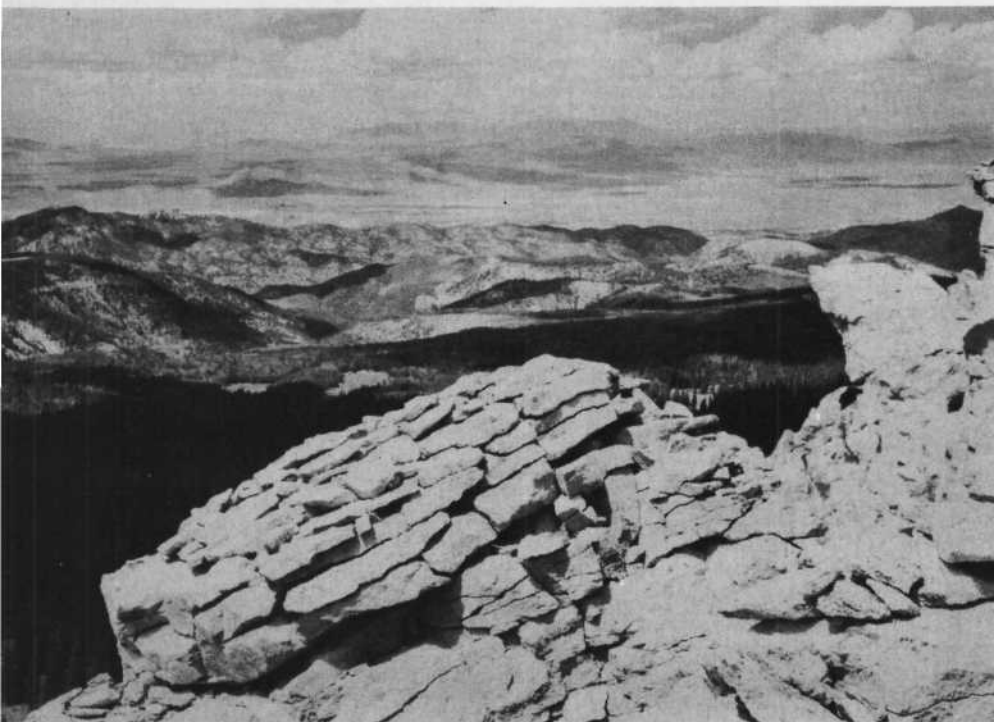
The final (Quaternary) period of Chapter V occupies but a million years. In addition to the flows of black lava, the streams have carved their canyons to spectacular depths. In the high places—the La Sal Mountains, Wheeler Peak in Nevada and on several of the High Plateaus, valley glaciers have cut U-shaped troughs.

Each of the several stages of glacial advance was a period of increased precipi-

tation. In the Great Basin, stream-fed Lake Bonneville accumulated and extended into southern Utah. At length it overflowed to the north and emptied into the Pacific Ocean via the Portneuf, Snake, and Columbia rivers. Today, it survives in the form of the Great Salt Lake.

It is not easy for those of us who have grown up in an arid climate to remember that the land was once humid. We treasure every summer freshet and every inch of snow; they make life here possible. Almost daily our people voice supplications for more moisture. Yet we recognize that this paucity of rainfall is also responsible for the lack of soil, and that this in turn is the reason for the nakedness of the landscape which makes it so instructive—that 'he who runs may read.'

It is a fascinating drama to live with, both in the comprehension of its totality and in its details. Though the professional literature is a source of great pleasure, the really great days are those when we look at the evidence first hand. After the exciting trip to the Grand Canyon there were hikes alone along the spectacular rim trails of Zion and Bryce canyons, the excitement of the first trilobite taken from the Wheeler shale, the discovery of cinders beneath the caprock at Brianhead, the twilight hours in the Zion Narrows, the attempt to keep from stepping on fossils as we walked down the crest of Spillsbury Point, the digging of dinosaur vertebrae from the gray rock of the Kaiparowits, the photographs of glacial action in the La Sals, the week by boat on the Colorado River, and the unforgettable experience of standing beneath the magnificent Rainbow Bridge. Each was a profound emotional experience in its own right, but each was made more exciting, more meaningful, and more memorable with understanding. ///



LIGHT-COLORED LAVA (RHYOLITE) ATOP BRIANHEAD VIEWPOINT NEAR CEDAR BREAKS HAS BEEN FRACTURED BY FROST WEDGING. BEYOND THE MARGIN OF THE PAUSAGUNT PLATEAU ARE THE DISTANT HILLS AND VALLEYS OF THE BASIN AND RANGE PROVINCE.

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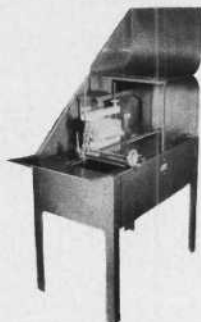
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SOUTHERN UTAH REGIONAL TRAVEL GUIDE

continued from page 17

tourism; the latter is expected to increase markedly as a result of the complete paving this year of the Monument Valley road (see page 22). Several licensed guides make a business of showing the San Juan's wilderness to visitors.

MAIN TARGETS:

Aneth Oil Field. State Highway 262 crosses the San Juan River east of Bluff to take you into the heart of a young oil producing area. Pavement ends at bridge. Scores of wells pump a hundred-million dollars worth of oil annually. This is Navajo country.

San Juan River. Mexican Hat and Bluff are "river towns"; one-day and longer river rides can be arranged here. San Juan Goosenecks overview near Mexican Hat. A new road makes the Valley of the Gods (north of Mexican Hat), accessible to tourists. Bluff has interesting old buildings; Navajo Twins rock formation.

Monument Valley. Delight of artists; one of America's grandest landscape pageants. Navajos are developing a Tribal Park here. Trading post offers lodging, supplies, tours.

Hovenweep National Monument. Graded road east from main route (State Highway 47) provides access to five groups of prehistoric ruins in Utah and Colorado. The ruins are isolated; no accommodations, no stores, no service stations, no wood, no water—but there is a Park Ranger on duty in the summer. From Utah approach, it is best to make the trip in a four-wheel-drive vehicle.

Natural Bridges National Monument. Good graded State Highway 95 (which continues to Hite Ferry and points west) leads to Owachomo and Kachina Bridge overlooks; foot trails to bridges. No accommodations; six campsites.

Blanding - Elk Ridge Drive. Graded road winds north along summit of the Abajo Mountains; thrilling views into rocky gorges.

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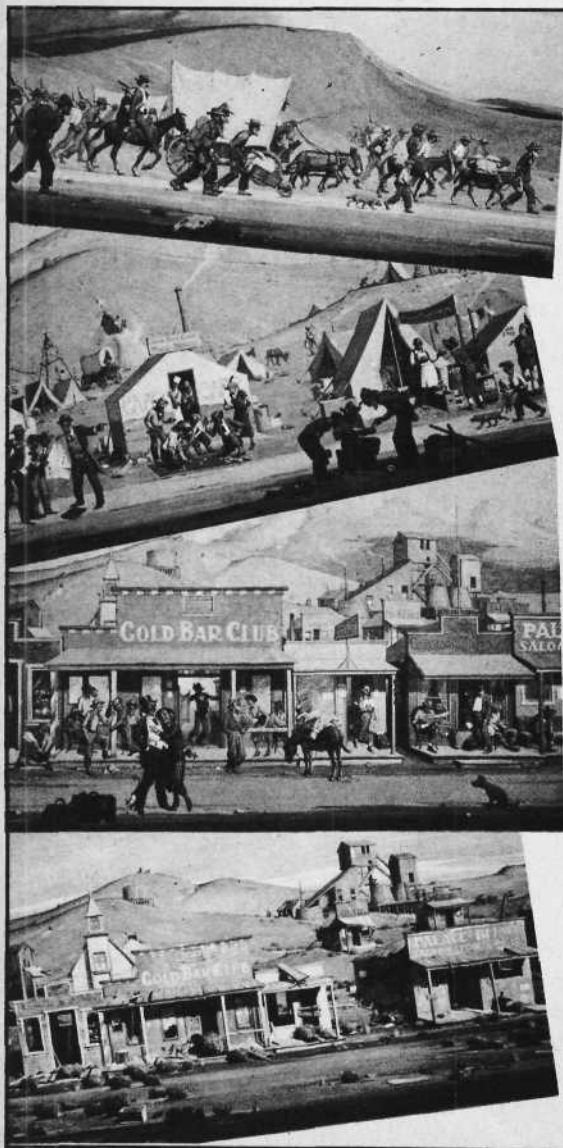
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The road to Hovenweep leaves a lot to be desired, but the prehistoric ruins are worth the trip.



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Southwest Travel

Desert Magazine
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Rock (petroglyphs) and Dugout Ranch. Graded past Six-Shooter Peaks to Cave Spring and Squaw Flat (okay for sedans this far if you are not bothered by dust and some fairly rough places in road). Four-wheel-drive roads into Devils Pocket, Chesler Park, junction of the Green and Colorado rivers. Guides recommended for this area (past Cave Spring). (For a story on plans to make this region a National Park, see page 18.)

Abajo Mountain Loop. Graded road west from Monticello climbs high into the Abajos, loops down to Blanding. Steep grades and a bit rocky, but passable for sedans.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument. Best access is from Colorado River and hike up canyon. Most Glen Canyon boat runs include a visit to Rainbow. Overland pack trips (2-3 days) from Rainbow Lodge, Tonalea, Ariz.; and Navajo Mountain Trading Post, Tonalea, Ariz. These lodges can be reached by sedan; write first for reservations.

FOREST SERVICE CAMPGROUNDS:

All of these Abajo Mountain recreation sites have camping and picnicking facilities; two-week use limit; no fishing.

Devils Canyon (Highway 47 midway between Blanding and Monticello); 7400 feet; June-October; 11 units.

Buckboard (six miles west of Monticello); 8600 feet; July-October; 19 units.

Dalton Springs (4½ miles west of Monticello); 8200 feet; July-October; 6 units; 10 trailer spaces.

Red Bluff (northwest of Blanding on Abajo Peak road); 8200 feet; July-October; 5 units.

SUMMER EVENTS:

July 4-7 — Blanding's Frontier Days Celebration. Nightly pageant, rodeo and horse show, parade, square-dance festival, art show.

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Arches National Monument. Excellent paved road leads into Courthouse
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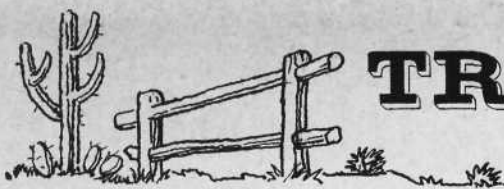
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Rainy Winter Will Bring Spring Wildflowers to the Mojave

PEOPLE IN many parts of the desert are jubilant over prospects of flowers in April, now that February has brought an almost continuous series of rains after an almost bone-dry January. This is especially true in central and northwestern Mojave Desert.

As a consequence, plans are being stepped-up for even bigger events than usual at Hi Vista, 23 miles northeast of Lancaster, and at China Lake.

With the largest crop of wildflowers in many years predicted for that area, Hi Vista has set April 7-8 dates for its 30th annual Spring Wildflower Festival. Growth was already several inches high by the first of March according to Harriet F. Stebbins of the show committee. She listed as most abundant, phacelia, coreopsis, desert aster, paintbrush on mountain slopes, birdseye gilia, purple sage, owls-clover, primroses, sand verbena, desert dandelion, lupine, daisies, night-blooming desert snow, desert

candle. Joshua trees were already blooming profusely.

At the flower show, which will be held in the community hall, the display will be identified by Jane Pinheiro of Quartz Hill, an authority on flowers of the area. Guests coming Saturday will see flowers, a ladies' bazaar, and kiddies carnival; food will be available. Sunday is the big day, when flower arrangement contests will be judged and awards given. Besides games of skill, there will be turtle races all day. There will be free entertainment on an outside stage, with shade and seats provided, starting at noon. The traditional ham dinner will be served from 11 a.m. the balance of the day. The hall is at 200 St. East and Avenue G, and can be reached by driving east on either Avenue J or G in Lancaster.

The 18th annual Desert Wildflower show at China Lake will have for its theme "Wildflower Roundup," suggested by contest winner Mrs. P. W. K. Dietrichson, book

store owner of Ridgecrest. Originators of the show are Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Carr of Inyokern, pioneers of Indian Wells Valley. The show has been sponsored the past 12 years by the Women's Auxiliary of the Commissioned Officers Club, and is one of the finest attractions of Indian Wells Valley.

At Barstow, enthusiasts are predicting a spectacular display. The areas in Harpers Dry Lake and in Black and Opal mountains northwest of there are likely the high spots for flowers. The desert around Victorville, after a slow start rainwise, had received double the entire 1961 rainfall by mid-February, and other nearby areas had almost as much rain by late February as they had during 1958, the Year of Flowers.

Also coming up in California desert country: Old Miners Holiday, theme of Calico Days, May 24-27; Pioneer Trails, theme of Hesperia Days, June 23-24.

—LUCILE WEIGHT

UTAH RESCUE



Helicopter lands on slickrock to pick-up downed pilot. Photo taken from CAP search plane.

By JOAN GEYER, Maj., Civil Air Patrol

IT TOOK FUEL the plane couldn't afford to skirt the storm boiling over the pink cliffs of Bryce.

The tanks indicated only a half-hour's supply—not enough to reach Glen Canyon airstrip at Page. The pilot was scanning the broken terrain for a level haven—an arid mesa top. Turbulent winds sweeping the gully-slashed badlands buffeted the plane as he started down.

Worried when her husband failed to arrive on time at their summer home in Page, a woman called Kane County Sheriff LeNard Johnson. Kane County is 125 miles wide — a thinly populated maze of colorful but unforgiving rock desert. All the peace officer knew is that an overdue pilot had taken off from a small airport in Salt Lake County; destination: Page. The plane could be down *anywhere!* The pilot, who had not filed a flight plan, might have wandered into Nevada or northern Arizona. Preliminary interrogation also revealed that the missing man was a relatively inexperienced pilot. He had no instrument card.

Sheriff Johnson phoned Lt. Col. Harlin W. Bement, Utah State Aeronautics director and deputy wing commander, Utah Civil Air Patrol. Ground and air search was authorized by Rescue Coordination Center, Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif., under the National Search and Rescue (SAR) Plan.

Rescue mechanism began turning; things began to happen in many and distant parts of the Great Basin country. Under the National SAR Plan, the Air Force has responsibility for coordinating SAR inland areas (except for navigable waters); the

Coast Guard takes care of the maritime regions. Most of the actual search is flown by Civil Air Patrol, auxiliary arm of the Air Force. Under contracts by Fourth Air Force at Hamilton with eight Western states and federal agencies, search for military aircraft, airliners, civilian planes flying interstate, or incidents of national importance are controlled by Hamilton, while purely local searches (including men missing afoot) are handled by the individual states. But each search unit can call upon the other for help, and since Col. Bement is both state aero director and CAP deputy commander, he usually coordinates all Utah air searches, providing Hamilton with a running report.

A Utah search is a big operation. Although not mandatory, private plane pilots are urged to file flight plans in Utah. A few minutes out from any town, the pilot is over wilderness. He may find unexpected weather on the other side of a mountain range; easily get lost; run out of gas; or, because of minor mishap, need to land. Airports are few and far between. And if the pilot is lucky enough to find a level place to put down, his real troubles start after the landing. He may be a hundred miles across impassable desert from the nearest human being.

Odds on life expectancy of uninjured survivors drop rapidly after three days; they fall even faster if the person is injured. Chance of survival of the injured decreases 80 percent after 24 hours.

On the second day of his ordeal, the thirsting downed pilot struck out eastward. He found water — but it was at the bottom of a sheer 700-foot

sandstone wall in the channel of the Colorado River.

At the same time, 250 miles to the northwest, CAP planes, mobile units and operations staff were mobilizing out of Salt Lake City. Querying disclosed that the missing plane had not landed at any of the 35 airports in Utah; nor Las Vegas, Flagstaff or Page. But a lead turned up at Bryce. Without giving either its position or altitude, the now-missing plane had called Bryce Canyon. Evidence indicated that the pilot was indeed on a course to Page, and the air search could be concentrated along the probable route.

The search mission is lonely business—for searcher as well as victim. An average Utah search may involve 200 CAP volunteers, but each has an isolated job. A mobile drives 500 miles to provide a radio communications relay at Hite. Another relay station is set up on the Point of the Mountain south of Salt Lake. A CAP housewife reports radio messages from her home. An interrogation team bumps along a rutted ranch road to interview sheepherders in phoneless areas: "Did you hear a plane fly over here yesterday? Have you seen evidence of a crash?"

The search plane is alone in its assigned grid. The search is difficult, dangerous and monotonous. The eye strains to pick from a conglomerate of rock, sand and stunted juniper the one dot alien to the landscape. The pilot gets down on the deck to see—and in southern Utah the "deck" is nearly always more perpendicular than horizontal.

The first route-search CAP flew on this mission was from Salt Lake to Grand Canyon. The pilots found

nothing. On the same day, the downed aviator returned to his plane and searched for water in another direction. He found some standing in a sandstone "pot-hole." He spent the night under an overhanging ledge; and on the next day—his third on the mesa—located a shallow side canyon. By sliding over a 50-foot drop, he reached the Colorado by mid-afternoon.

The same afternoon, the CAP search widened out, theorizing that the pilot might have sought lower ground to the east of the central range. Pilots raked the Wayne Wonderland and the Aquarius Plateau, where planes have been trapped in the sucking currents of air which sweep over the huge ledges like falling water. Smoke was spotted at Fish Lake, but it was not the target.

Maj. Gene Dutson and his wife (a CAP lieutenant) flew down the Valley of Goblins past Hanksville and the Henry Mountains. Just south of Hall's Creek, Mrs. Dutson spotted the plane atop its mesa perch north of the Escalante River. They saw no sign of the pilot; they could not land because the downed plane was blocking the abandoned mining strip.

Almost immediately ground rescue parties were in action. A four-wheel-drive posse was moving north from Wahweap Lodge 80 miles to the south; a boat party was enroute upriver; and a helicopter was ordered in from Luke AFB, Phoenix. The story had a happy ending. The boat party reached the pilot; gave him food; and then the helicopter evacuated him to Page Hospital.

There are lessons to be learned from every search mission. Our downed

pilot broke the two most basic rules in wilderness travel, whether it be by plane, boat, four-wheel-drive vehicle or foot: he had not filed a flight plan; he did not have survival gear.

The minimal survival gear includes water, food, waterproofed matches, good local maps and compass, fish hooks and line, signal kit, first aid kit, hunting knife, and adequate clothing (Utah's weather may fluctuate from 115 degrees at noon to a snow storm during the night). Many consider a gun a necessary wilderness item.

While a person on the ground can see a big aircraft 30 miles away, the air-to-ground visibility is something else again—especially when the pinpoint being sought is only five or six feet tall. From the air, given 30 miles daylight visibility, white smoke is visible for 16 miles (greatly reduced in high winds); orange smoke for 12 miles; a signal mirror, six miles; a dye marker, four miles; a downed plane in *open* desert, one mile or less; a crash in a wooded area not sheltered by trees, half-mile; and a man in the water in a life-preserver, half-mile. At night, a float light can be seen 20 miles; a Very light, 24 miles; and a good flashlight, 10 miles.

In Utah's upended ledge country, search pilots cannot fly the standard creeping line or expanded rectangular search patterns. They must fly the contour of the jumbled land, circling peaks, making passes down canyons, flying along ridges and rimrock. It is dangerous flying and several CAP volunteers have lost their lives on missions. Only an expert rimrock pilot like Maj. Jack Madsen would dare fly 15 feet off the rapids in 40-



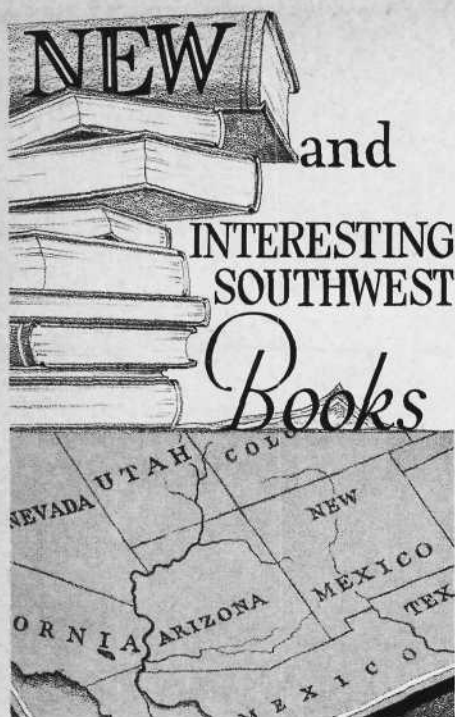
Utah CAP volunteers study maps before a search mission.

Mile Canyon deep within the rocky gorges cut by the Colorado.

Too high, and the search pilot can't see the survivor; too low—disaster. In this kind of terrain, search visibility is estimated to be about a mile.

Those who penetrate Utah's wilderness can derive a great deal of comfort from the knowledge that a widespread, active and alert CAP organization stands ready to bail them out should trouble occur. These volunteers furnish their own aircraft, mobiles, radios, uniforms and other equipment. They receive no pay for their services; only the fuel they use is paid for by the taxpayers.

But, the wilderness adventurer can take the most comfort from his own preparedness, advance planning, and common sense. In Utah, where tracks are still visible from the ill-fated 1846 Donner wagon train, the roads do not necessarily lead to a place of habitation and they are not necessarily traveled by others once a day or once a week or even once a year. Invariably, they do lead to magnificent backcountry well worth the time and effort to reach it. But, be sensible—and be safe. ///



IN TODAY'S busy push - button world it takes more than imagination to step back into time 100 years or so—back to the rough and primitive Southwest of Indians and emigrants, miners and military. A good book is a valuable aid in recapturing the true picture of yesterday's Southwest.

One of the good books for the great leap backward is *CHARLES D. POSTON, SUNLAND SEER*, the biography of Arizona's first delegate to Congress. Written by A. W. Gressinger and published by Dale Stuart King, the Poston book contains 212 pages and is well illustrated.

Poston was a prospector, surveyor,

silver miner, editor, Indian fighter, and politician. His country was the western reaches of the Gadsden Purchase. He first arrived in Arizona in 1854, and finally died there in 1902. Though the Gressinger telling is somewhat patchy, there's plenty of color and excitement to the Poston story to gloss over this minor weakness in the text.

For those who want to delve deeper into Arizoniana, there is an excellent new publication: *ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS* by John and Lillian Theobald. The book is a highly definitive documentation of the postal operations in Arizona during its territorial days—from 1863 to 1912.

Published by the newly formed Arizona Historical Foundation, the 178-page book lists every postmaster and every post office in the Territory. There are two dozen photos of territorial covers plus many pictures of early day postmasters, stage coaches, and historic scenes.

The book will appeal to western-minded philatelists as well as collectors of Arizona history. It is a limited edition.

Hopping—in a paragraph—from old Arizona to California, we recently enjoyed *THE STORY OF EARLY MONO COUNTY* by Ella M. Cain, who was born in Bodie in '82, and in 1904 was married to David Cain, son of Bodie pioneers.

Mrs. Cain, who still lives in Mono County, tells of Bodie, Dogtown, Bridgeport, Lundy, Masonic, and Monoville. She writes of ghost towns and lost mines of the area—with a final chapter on roaring Aurora. There are many historic photos and sketches in the 166-page book, the most inclusive thing of its kind ever turned out on Mono County's mining days. It will be pleasant reading for those who enjoy the desert side of the Sierras.

Coming off the same slope of the Sierra Nevadas is a small paperback, mimeographed booklet titled: *THE BOTTLE TRAIL*. It is a personal scrap-book sort of thing by May Jones, who admits she suffers from "bottleitis." She describes the old mining camp glassware with whimsy and precision. The booklet has several ink sketches to assist the bottle collector.

And from the old-timers to the newest of the new we hop by helicopter to Erle Stanley Gardner's latest Lower California report: *HOVERING OVER BAJA*.

In this heavily illustrated 240-page diary, Gardner writes of his exploration of the Baja California peninsula by truck, power scooter, plane and helicopter. With his mechanized crew, Gardner explored palm-lined canyons, searched for a lost mission, picked up a hot clue to a lost gold mine, and even rode herd on a few coyotes. Gardner probed the far reaches of the peninsula as has never been done before. His clinical report is fragmentary, but there isn't a soul alive who, after reading *HOVERING OVER BAJA*, wouldn't like to be along with Gardner next time he wheels and whirls across the forgotten land.

—Charles E. Shelton

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By RANDALL HENDERSON

WHEN SECRETARY STEWART UDALL of the Department of Interior several months ago proposed that an area of 650,000 acres of public land in southern Utah be set aside as a national park, I recalled a memorable trip into this region in 1949. For 19 days I was one of a party of riders who followed the dim trails through this fantastic wilderness.



One day we climbed a slick-rock trail to the top of a juniper-covered mesa from where we could glimpse the skyline of an area known as The Needles. That night by the campfire I wrote in my notes: "This is a flaming labyrinth of domes, spires and towers — a scenic fantasy which probably long ago would have become a national park if it were more accessible."

There are many canyon hideaways in this colorful landscape where it would be a sacrilege to blast out paved highways and clutter the terrain with hotdog stands and billboards. But some of it can be made accessible by motorcar and all of it to riders and hikers without destroying any of the artistry of the Creator's design. The region should be under the protective custody of park rangers who would enforce the creed, "enjoy but do not destroy."

Unfortunately, there is opposition even in Utah, to Secretary Udall's proposal. Governor George D. Clyde and Senator Wallace F. Bennett have taken the attitude that Secretary Udall's plan would take too much land out of possible resource development. Senator Bennett proposed that the new national park be limited to 50,000 acres. This would exclude many of the scenic areas favored by the Secretary.

On the other hand, Utah's junior senator, Frank E. Moss, is giving active support to Udall's project. Speaking before one of the civic clubs in southern Utah he described the area as being located at the confluence of the Green and Colorado rivers and extending eastward through San Juan County. He said: "This is one of the most fantastically beautiful areas in the world, and more colorful than the Grand Canyon. If the area is worthy of being set aside as a national park, then all of it should be included."

Actually, this highly eroded and precipitous region has never attracted much commercial exploitation. Much of it is composed of sedimentary rock. Prospectors roamed over it for a hundred years without finding any sizable deposits of marketable ore. Following

World War II the uranium hunters combed the area again, and found only an occasional pocket of low grade ore within the boundaries of the proposed national park. Nor is there much potential for agriculture or logging. The occasional meadows have been grazed and over-grazed by sparse herds of cattle but these have made no important contribution to the nation's food supply.

Many Utah residents share the opinion expressed by Secretary Udall that the highest yield of this region to the State of Utah would be the income from out-of-state motorists who would find here one of the most delightful recreational areas in the nation.

* * *

Once this area had a much greater population than it has today. At numerous places along the 19-day trail we saw the pictographs and petroglyphs of ancient tribesmen, and the ruins of prehistoric cliff dwellings and hilltop pueblos were not uncommon. But the old ones have long since departed and the only Indians seen in the region today are the Navajos and Utes who come here during the harvest season to gather nuts from the pinyon forests.

The greater part of the area is in the public domain. It belongs to you and me and the other Americans. Under the protection of the National Park Service I am sure the dividends it will yield to present and future generations of our people, in values of beauty and education and recreation, will be far greater than any returns which can be computed in dollars from the immediate exploitation of the meager mineral and grazing resources here.

The values which will accrue under National Park management were well expressed by Director Conrad L. Wirth a few months ago when he said: "As our civilization makes greater and greater demands on nature, as we intensify production and use of agricultural, grazing and forest lands, one can foresee the time when the wilderness and natural areas within the National Parks will be the nation's prime laboratories for outdoor education."

"Along with this and part of it must come a greater public awareness and appreciation of man's relation to nature — the awakening of the national conservation conscience . . . I see the National Parks not as mere pleasure grounds, nor as curiosities, nor yet as unique displays of natural scenery, but as part of the very fabric of American life . . . I see the parks as America's greatest untapped educational resource, whose intelligent use can awaken America's reverence for all forms of life on this planet—and a source of inspiration and a reflection for all the world to see of the American character."

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